

*The*  
**ELECTRICAL WORKERS'**  
*Journal*

SEPTEMBER 1948

AFFILIATED WITH  
THE AMERICAN  
FEDERATION OF LABOR

**FOR  
LABOR'S SAKE**

**VOTE!**





JOSEPH ALTMAN  
MAYOR

CITY OF ATLANTIC CITY  
NEW JERSEY

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

July 29, 1948.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL  
WORKERS:

My dear friends:

As Mayor of the City of Atlantic City and speaking, I am sure, on behalf of all our citizens, may I take this opportunity of bidding the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, a cordial welcome to this queen resort city.

I trust that your stay here will be enjoyable, that your business sessions will be successful and that after you have accomplished the work of the convention, that you will enjoy the facilities of our beach, Boardwalk and other entertainment attractions.

Best wishes!

Very truly yours,

JA:S

MAYOR

# The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD



OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS ★

Volume XLVII, No. 9

September, 1948

## Contents

Executive Council Meeting .....	2
I.B.E.W. Men at Work: The Wireman .....	15
Stratovision .....	19
Editorials .....	22
Questions and Answers .....	24
New Electrical Products .....	26
With the Ladies .....	28
Wired for Sound .....	31
Financial Statement .....	32
Local Lines .....	37
In Memoriam .....	48

## This Month

CONTINUING its series on the various work jurisdictions of the I.B.E.W., the JOURNAL this month discusses the work of the wireman. Chicago is the locale of the story (page 15) . . . Labor Day may have come and gone by the time you receive this JOURNAL; nevertheless, the subject of Samuel Gompers, who did so much to give stature to Labor Day, is one of perennial interest and the editor pays

his respects to the memory of this great leader on the editorial page . . . Television is so much to the fore in the news these days that members should find the story on page 19 interesting. The story is on "stratovision"—a new twist on television . . . Our "With the Ladies" department is on its toes and comes through this month with some timely recipes for the canning season.

★ AFFILIATED WITH THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

### EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

D. W. TRACY  
*International President*  
1200 15th St., N. W.,  
Washington 5, D. C.

J. SCOTT MILNE  
*International Secretary*  
1200 15th St., N. W.  
Washington 5, D. C.

W. A. HOGAN  
*International Treasurer*  
647 South Sixth Ave.,  
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

### Vice Presidents

- First District.....JOHN RAYMOND  
204 Rose Bldg., 744 Ouellette Ave.,  
Windsor, Ont., Canada
- Second District.....JOHN J. REGAN  
Room 239, Park Square Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.
- Third District.....JOSEPH W. LIGGETT  
32 Eagle St., Albany 1, N. Y.
- Fourth District.....GORDON M. FREEMAN  
Room 1001, 18 E. 4th St.,  
Cincinnati 2, Ohio
- Fifth District.....G. X. BARKER  
415 Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
- Sixth District.....M. J. BOYLE  
1421 Civic Opera Bldg., 20 N. Wacker Drive,  
Chicago 6, Ill.
- Seventh District.....W. L. INGRAM  
1201 Jones St., Room 117, Fort Worth 2, Tex.
- Eighth District.....WALLICE C. WRIGHT  
Pocatello Electric Bldg., 252 North Main,  
P. O. Box 430, Pocatello, Idaho
- Ninth District.....OSCAR HARBAN  
910 Central Tower, San Francisco 3, Calif.
- Tenth District.....J. J. DUFFY  
330 South Wells St., Room 600, Chicago 6, Ill.
- Eleventh District.....FRANK W. JACOBS  
4249 Gibson Ave., St. Louis 10, Mo.
- Twelfth District.....W. B. PETTY  
1423 Hamilton National Bank Bldg.,  
Chattanooga 2, Tenn.

### International Executive Council

- CHARLES M. PAULSEN, *Chairman*  
4937 Cuyler Ave., Chicago 41, Ill.
- First District.....LOUIS P. MARCIANTE  
119 Morningside Drive, Trenton 8, N. J.
- Second District.....CHARLES E. CAFFREY  
21 Sanford St., Springfield 3, Mass.
- Third District.....OLIVER MYERS  
912 Adams St., Toledo 2, Ohio
- Fourth District.....CARL G. SCHOLTZ  
1222 St. Paul St., Baltimore 2, Md.
- Fifth District.....H. H. BROACH  
130 N. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.
- Sixth District.....C. R. CARLE  
526 Dalzell St., Shreveport, La.
- Seventh District.....CHARLES J. FOEHN  
3473 19th St., San Francisco 10, Calif.
- Eighth District.....KEITH COCKBURN  
83 Home St., Stratford, Ont., Canada

POSTMASTERS: Change of address cards on Form 3578 should be sent to International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C. Published monthly and entered as second-class matter at the post office at Washington, D. C.—Accepted for mailing at special rates of postage as provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922. Subscription price: United States and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance. Printed in U. S. A. This JOURNAL will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is closing date. All copy must be in our hands on or before this time.

# *Executive Council Meeting*

*Minutes of Second Quarterly Meeting of the International Executive Council, Beginning June 21, 1948 in Washington, D. C.*

All Council members were present—Paulsen, Marciante, Caffrey, Myers, Scholtz, Broach, Carle, Foehn, Cockburn.

Minutes of the last Council meeting were approved.

The Auditor's regular quarterly report was received, studied and filed.

## **Appeal of Local 215, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**

This is an old case. The Local Union has long wanted to expand its territory. It appealed to the previous Executive Council, without success. Last year the Local renewed its efforts to gain more territory.

President Tracy directed Vice President Liggett to investigate and render a decision. Liggett assigned a representative to make the investigation. After this Liggett stated:

"It is my decision that the petition of Local Union 215, Poughkeepsie, New York, for the territorial jurisdiction of Dutchess and Putnam Counties is granted, to become effective if and when the amalgamation of Local Union 806, Ellenville, New York, and Local Union 631, Newburgh, New York is effected."

Only the International President can require Locals to amalgamate. Therefore, the Vice President's decision could not become effective unless the President required the amalgamation.

## **Locals Strongly Protest**

Locals 631 and 806 strongly protested. Liggett then heard their protests in person. After doing so, he believed a mistake would be made if the petition of the Poughkeepsie Local (215) were granted and the other two Locals required to amalgamate.

Therefore, Liggett frankly and honestly reversed himself—and the President concurred in his action. The Business Manager of Local 215 then asked the President to reconsider. The President stated:

"I did only what I believe you or anyone else would have done after honestly weighing the factors involved.

"Please allow for the fact that the other Local Unions involved have their rights and I did not want to do them an injustice by taking away their territory and giving it to your Local Union when the facts did not warrant this in my honest judgment. . . .

"For some years your Local Union has done quite well with the territory it has and I do not understand why you feel it must now . . . abandon its success merely because you are not granted the territory of others."

## **Both Sides Heard**

Local 215 then appealed to this Council. William Sorensen, its Business Manager, appeared and was heard. Business Manager Munday of Local 631, and Business Manager Walker and the Recording Secretary of Local 806, appeared in opposition and were heard.

The Council members listened attentively and asked some questions. The Council then went into executive session and considered the entire case. After doing so, the appeal of the Poughkeepsie Local (215) was denied.

## **EXPOSING IRREGULAR ACTIONS**

When this Council held its first regular meeting (March 1947) the Brotherhood's Auditor was called in. The Council wanted certain information and records. After questioning the Auditor, he was given a written memorandum to follow. A committee of Council members was then empowered to meet with the Auditor from time to time and to give any instructions it may decide upon.

The Committee met several times with the Auditor and one of his assistants. The Committee later reported progress. Considerable time elapsed before the Auditor could complete his assignments. More time was required to study and check certain data and the Auditor's special report.

This Council believes that by exposing certain irregular actions—and by amending certain parts of our Constitution—this will prevent any repetition of what the investigation revealed.

## **The Most Flagrant Case**

For many years our Constitution has stated (Art. II, Sec. 9) the vote each Local Union is entitled to when a roll call (or per capita) vote is taken at our International Conventions. This vote is based on members "in good standing on the first of the month in which the I. C. is held." There was reason to believe that fraud had been committed in this regard during our 1946 Convention.

This Council's investigation disclosed, for

example, that Local Union 3 of New York City was given 4,333 more votes than it was entitled to.

But Local Union 508 of Savannah, Georgia, was given 422 less votes than the records show it was entitled to. Local 48 of Portland, Oregon, was given 631 less votes than it was entitled to. (These are merely examples. There are various other cases.)

The International Secretary took a typewritten list to our 1946 Convention. This was supposed to show the membership and the vote each Local Union was entitled to. This list showed Local 3, New York City, was entitled to 12,440 votes.

But the list was later changed suddenly in San Francisco to give this Local 16,773 votes. It was also changed to decrease the vote of other Local Unions. (This Council has the original typewritten list, with handwriting on it.)

### Increasing The Vote

Here is what the Auditor's report shows: July 1946, two months before the Convention, only 7 members of Local Union 3 transferred from "B" to "A". But in August 2,275 were listed as having transferred from "B" to "A". In September only 8 transferred. In October only 4. But the big August transfers still did not make up for the extra votes given this Local Union.

Besides, the cancelled checks and the International records show that the large payment required for the big August transfers was not made to the International (for difference in fees and per capita tax) until October 7, 1946—one month after the Convention adjourned.

Neither were the required applications to the Electrical Workers Benefit Association made out or filed until several months after the transfers were supposed to have occurred.

### Attempt at Concealment

The records show that most of those who were transferred from "B" to "A" were girls and women working in factories. Some of these were visited during the Council's investigation and they did not know they had suddenly been made "A" members several months before. They still had paid nothing additional.

And their receipts and working cards showed they were still "B" members. (The Council has their receipts and other evidence.) This all cost the Local Union treasury a very substantial sum for the first seven months alone—long after the Convention had adjourned.

In short, the indisputable evidence plainly shows the vote of Local Union 3 was fraudulently increased by over 4,000—while the vote of other Locals was fraudulently decreased—just before the voting list of the 1946 Convention was published.

And after the former International officers were defeated, despite the fraud, the attempt at concealment was made after the Convention—and before the new officers took office January 1, 1947.

### Other Irregular Actions

The Council's investigation brought other irregular actions and transactions to light. The Council feels, however, that no good purpose would be served by exposing these at this time. The International organization is now operating on a sound and efficient, honest and truthful basis.

However, the Council proposes to the coming Convention the following Constitutional amendments:

Amend Article II, Section 9, so that each Local Union's Convention vote shall be based on its members in good standing 90 days prior to the month in which the convention is held—not on the first day of such month as now.

Amend Article II by adding a new section to be known as Section 13—the other section to be renumbered accordingly:

Sec. 13. Any International or Local officer, or any member, who wilfully commits fraud in connection with the obtaining or furnishing credentials for delegates to the I. C.—or who is connected with any fraud in voting during the I. C.—shall be tried by the I. E. C. The I. E. C. shall render decision and decide the penalty.

### More Amendments

Amend Article VI by adding a new section to be known as Section 2—the present section to be renumbered accordingly:

Sec. 2. The I. S. shall—15 days prior to the month in which the I. C. convenes—furnish to the I. E. C. a correct record of the convention vote each L. U. is entitled to.

Amend Article XXVII, Section 2 so as to include the following among Misconduct, Offenses and Penalties:

Wilfully committing fraud in connection with obtaining or furnishing credentials for delegates to the I. C.—or being connected with any fraud in voting during the I. C.

### CASE OF D. A. MANNING

(A digest of detailed decision)

Manning was Financial Secretary of Local Union 9, Chicago. Six of its members filed charges against him, with Vice President Boyle. Boyle appointed a referee to hold a hearing, take testimony and report to him.

Boyle found Manning guilty. He was removed from office and forbidden to again hold any office. Also to act on any committee—or to be a delegate to any convention or central body—or to attend meetings or take part in the business of any IBEW Local Union for 5 years from March 12, 1947.

Manning's appeal to the International President

was denied. He then appealed to this Council. May 17, 1948 he was advised his appeal would be transmitted to the Council. Notice was previously published in our JOURNAL that the next Council meeting would begin June 21, 1948 in the Council room, Washington, D. C.

No request for hearing was made by Manning or his accusers. As an added courtesy, we wired them June 21 that the case would be heard two days later. They were told they could appear if desired. No one appeared nor was any request received to extend the date.

### Part of Charges

*(The Council regrets feeling compelled to make public some parts of this case. But Manning's challenge makes this necessary. In the interest of himself and the Brotherhood, certain things were withheld in the earlier stages of the case. But Manning protested this being done.)*

Manning was charged with violating the Local Union's bylaws. These provide that the Financial Secretary "shall be in the office from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays, inclusive." This full-time job paid about \$5,200 yearly plus expenses.

It was claimed Manning was not and could not be in the office as required because, it was charged, he also held a \$6,000 full-time job for the City of Chicago, ran an insurance agency and engaged in other activities.

### Chief of His Division

Manning contended he devoted full time to the Local Union's affairs during the prescribed hours—that he spent only ½ hour a day on his city job—and that the Local's Executive Board condoned his holding such job. He was Assistant Chief and, later, Chief of Fire Alarm and the Police Telegraph System.

As Chief of his Division, Manning was responsible for 65 to 75 men under him, for proper maintenance, programs for improvement and extension, preparing appropriation estimates, annual inventory, and other duties.

The official facts are that Manning was not employed by the City on a daily basis—or in a consulting or advisory capacity. It was on a full-time basis.

The Executive Council concluded he could not possibly have done justice to his full-time Financial Secretary's job while holding the city job. The fact that the Local Union's Executive Board condoned his holding both jobs did not set aside the bylaws.

### The Insurance Agency

Manning does not deny that an insurance agency

was being run in offices adjacent to the Financial Secretary's office. Nor does he deny, in his appeal, he was connected with such agency.

Documentary evidence shows Manning regularly signed checks of the insurance agency. The Local's Business Manager—also an International Representative who is a member of Local 9—testified that Manning's work for such agency interfered with his duties as Financial Secretary.

The stenographic record shows that during the Chicago hearing Manning's accusers presented documentary proof that he was secretary of the agency. Despite this, he submitted an affidavit saying: "I emphatically deny that I ever held a position with the insurance concern referred to."

The Council concluded it could not place much value on Manning's statements because he repeatedly denied in the hearing (not in his appeal) the simple fact that he held a position with the private insurance agency.

### Other Activity in Office

The stenographic record contains evidence that other activity—outside the duties of a Financial Secretary—was carried on in the Financial Secretary's office. The Council does not care to discuss this point here.

However, such activity in the Local Union's office could not have continued without Manning's knowledge and approval. He was responsible for the conduct of the office. And the evidence indicates such activity was well known and was not on any small scale.

### Letter From E. J. Brown

Manning was also charged with keeping large sums of Union funds in a safe deposit box in violation of the Local Union's bylaws. The Local Union President objected when he learned the extent of this. Manning made no denial that large sums were kept in such box.

However, he claimed the practice began before he was Financial Secretary. He introduced minutes to show the previous Secretary was instructed in 1931 to deposit money in a safe deposit vault.

Manning also produced a letter signed by former International President Brown, supposedly sent the previous Secretary, L. M. Fee, now dead. Brown's letter (addressed to Fee) reads:

"You state in your letter that your Executive Board instructed you to deposit monies . . . in a safety deposit box.

"During critical times such as bank failures, the International Office concurs in such anxieties, therefore, the International Office is hereby granting permission for such action."

## Claim Letter Never Sent

Manning's accusers claimed Brown's letter was never sent to Fee. It was dated September 26, 1940—nine years after Fee was supposedly instructed to deposit money in a safe deposit vault. It carried a Washington zone number on the stationery.

But a statement was submitted from the Post Office Department saying the "Zone Number System" was not introduced in Washington until 1943—three years after Brown's letter was dated.

The International's files were checked and no record could be found of any such letter. After the zone number on the letter was exposed, Manning submitted another letter from Brown (dated October 7, 1947) addressed to Manning. This one read:

"When you asked for a copy of this letter several years ago, I had my secretary copy the same and send it to you. All our stationery has carried the zone number since that system went into effect."

In 1931 bank failures were occurring. But not in 1940—when Manning claims Brown sent the letter to Fee. Besides, it is not usual to wait 9 years before answering a letter.

So the Council concluded that Brown's "copy" was an after thought—after it was shown his letter could not have been written and mailed in September 1940 because of the zone number on it. We would have to go beyond the limits of gullibility to accept the explanations of Manning and Brown.

## Wanted Lawyers Present

There were other charges proven against Manning. But the Council saw no need to discuss these in detail. The Council did, however, weigh his claim that he did not have a fair trial.

Manning complained, among other things, because the referee refused to allow his firm of lawyers in the hearing. Nothing in our law, or in any other law, requires that our hearings or trials be turned into formal legal processes.

We are a labor union—not a judicial court of law. Our members and officers are able to determine guilt or innocence, of one of their own, without lawyers. We cannot be expected to conduct our hearings or trials as a regular court of law—and the courts have so ruled.

Manning appeared in the Chicago hearing with two lawyers. The discussion at the beginning (in stenographic record) shows why lawyers should be excluded from labor union hearings. Before leaving the room they tried to prolong, confuse and muddle.

## Refused to Answer Questions

Manning filed an affidavit that "he is not quali-

fied . . . to present his own defense." But the facts show otherwise. He is no novice, inexperienced in our laws and procedure. He has been a member of Local Union 9 for many years.

He was also a member of the Local's Advisory and Executive Boards for over 30 years—Financial Secretary for about 7 years—and a member of the International Executive Council for 5 years. He was also head of an important division of the City Government. The charges against him were presented by a member, not a lawyer, of far less experience.

Manning also claims he could not get a fair hearing because of differences with Vice President Boyle. The Council finds the entire record shows this to be untrue. His claims on this point did not permit the Council to overlook the clear proof of his guilt.

The Council noted that during the Chicago hearing Manning presented prepared motions, statements and affidavits—but refused to answer questions. The Council unanimously denied Manning's appeal.

Council member Broach did not participate in the Council's discussion and vote on this case.

*(The foregoing is a digest of the complete and detailed decision mailed Manning and his accusers.)*

## CASE OF RALPH A. BREHMAN

*(A digest of detailed decision)*

Brehman is the former Secretary of the Executive Board of Local Union 9, Chicago. Charges were filed against him, with Vice President Boyle, by six members. Boyle found Brehman guilty.

Brehman was forbidden to hold any office—or to act on any committee, or be a delegate to any convention or central body representing any I.B.E.W. Local Union—for three years from December 7, 1947. He was also forbidden to attend meetings or take part in the affairs of any I.B.E.W. Local Union for two years from such date.

The International President denied Brehman's appeal. He then appealed to this Council. He and his accusers were notified they could appear before the Council if desired. No one appeared.

## Actions Contrary to Law

Brehman was charged with violating the Brotherhood's Constitution and the Local Union's by-laws. He was accused, as Secretary of the Local's Executive Board, of consenting to and approving certain actions contrary to the written law.

The Local's Executive Board approved a payment—to the Business Manager of another Local

Union—to attend the Brotherhood's 1946 Convention in San Francisco. The Board also selected and sent several other delegates (members of Local 9) to that Convention.

Brehman, as the Board's Secretary, never reported the above actions, and others, to the Local Union for approval—as required in Article XIX, Section 13 of our Constitution. In his appeal he admits he was a party to such actions.

### The Defense Offered

Brehman admits the acts charged and insists he had a right to commit them. He argues that it was a long practice in Local Union 9 for its Executive Board to disregard the written law involved in this case.

The International Executive Council believes the violations cannot be excused by such a defense. Therefore, after carefully considering the entire case, the Council denied Brehman's appeal.

*(The foregoing is a digest of the complete and detailed decision mailed Brehman and his accusers.)*

### CASE OF E. J. BROWN

*This case involves a former International President. The Council deeply regrets the occasion for such a case. The charges were properly filed by unanimous vote of Brown's Local Union. The Council had no choice but to proceed. The grave charges, with the documentary evidence, show this is no mere case of political or personal differences. The following is a digest of the detailed decision mailed to Brown and his accusers.*

Brown was our International President from July 1940 to December 31, 1946. While our President he was also the Business Manager of Local Union 494 of Milwaukee, Wisconsin. He continued as its Business Manager until September 25, 1947. He then resigned upon demand of the Local Union's officers. This was one year after his defeat as International President.

By unanimous vote of the Local Union (February 5, 1948) its officers were directed to file charges against Brown for certain violations of our laws. The charges and the evidence were first filed with Vice President Boyle under Article XXVII, Section 9 of our Constitution. This reads:

"When any Executive Board member, any local officer or representative . . . is charged with an offense, by anyone, such charges must be written and filed directly with the I. V. P. of the district in which the L. U. is located. . . (This section shall not be construed to conflict with power of the I. P. or the I. E. C. to take action in certain cases, as provided in Articles IV and IX.)"

### Offered to Appoint Referee

Brown advised Boyle he would answer the

charges after he had done "considerable research and compiled certain data that I have in my files." Boyle gave Brown 30 days from date of the charges to file his answer.

Boyle stated that if this was not enough time, then Brown should so advise and a referee would be appointed to take testimony. The time and place for the hearing would be set by the referee.

The record shows Brown changed his mind. He first recognized the Vice President's right to hear and determine the charges. Then he challenged such right when a definite date was set by which he must answer. He did not request a hearing nor did he answer the charges by the time set.

Instead, Brown wrote the International Secretary (and the Executive Council's Secretary) to dismiss the charges. Brown now contended that the Vice President had no right to hear and decide the charges. He now claimed he was not a Local Union officer or representative during the times set forth in the charges.

Brown knew, and was told by the International Secretary he had no authority to dismiss the charges. He was told by the Executive Council's Secretary that in such a case (when charges are before the Vice President) the Council passes only upon the decision of the International President.

### Sham Motions Not Allowed

Vice President Boyle referred to Brown's latest move and extended the date for him to answer. Boyle told Brown:

"April 15th is the final date . . . I will give full consideration to any procedural or jurisdictional issues you may wish to raise as part of your answer. I will not, however, further delay the date of your answer. . . Such motions can be considered along with your answer. I cannot permit sham motions for dilatory purposes to obstruct the proper functioning of the Brotherhood."

Brown then appealed to President Tracy, contending Boyle had no jurisdiction in the case. He also intimated Boyle was prejudiced. (However, Brown did file his answer to the charges by the last date set.) Tracy wrote Brown that:

"As you know, the charges and the evidence come to this office in case of appeal only. . . There are no substantial grounds upon which this office can . . . disqualify the Vice President as a trial officer in the case.

"However, the Constitution provides for trial of any local union or member by the Executive Council for injuring the interests of the I.B.E.W. by actions in violation of the I.B.E.W. laws or the obligation of the member."

### Charges Filed With Council

President Tracy also told Brown that if he desired trial by a constituted trial tribunal other than the Vice President, then he should promptly advise. The Local Union officers received copies

of the correspondence. They then wrote Boyle that:

"This correspondence shows that Brother Brown has attempted to avoid trial on our charges against him for offenses he committed while he was Business Manager of Local Union No. 494. . . .

"Therefore, in view of all the above, we think it in the best interest of all concerned to withdraw our charges filed with you and to file them with the International Executive Council. Please grant this request for withdrawal. . . ."

The Vice President granted the request and the charges were then filed with this Council. Brown appealed on the same day to the Council from the President's ruling that the Vice President had authority to decide the charges.

### Refused to Accept Notice

The International Secretary received the charges and evidence to transmit to the Executive Council. He advised Brown by registered mail (May 25, 1948) the matter would be placed before the Council at its meeting beginning June 21. Brown was then told:

"Please advise of your defense and furnish any evidence supporting same that you care to submit or present for consideration by the I. E. C. at its next meeting. . . ."

That letter to Brown was returned marked: "Return to writer—Refused." The Local Union officers sent Brown a copy of the charges (registered mail) and these were also returned—refused. The Local Union then hired a process server to deliver the papers.

The process server made repeated efforts to deliver the papers to Brown—at his home and Milwaukee office on June 3, 1948—again at his office on June 4—again at his office and home on June 5—and at his office on June 7. He finally succeeded in making delivery to Brown at his office on June 8, 1948.

### Would Not Answer Charges

After this Brown accepted the second letter from the International Secretary notifying him of the charges and the Council meeting. But Brown did not send any answer to the charges filed with the Council. Instead, he filed objections to the Council considering the charges. He contended the Council had no authority to hear and decide the case.

Brown also contended that the charges in no way affected his appeal from the President's earlier ruling. However, on the night of June 21 the Council wired Brown that his appeal from such ruling had been denied—and that the Council would hear and determine the charges under the authority of Article IX, Section 4 of our Constitution. This reads:

"The I. E. C. shall have the power to try any L. U. or member charged with injuring the interests of the I.B.E.W. by actions in violation of the I.B.E.W. laws or the obligation of the member, and may revoke or suspend charter or membership. (Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to conflict with this power of the I. E. C.)"

### Told Time of Hearing

Brown and his accusers were also told the hearing would begin June 24 at 1:30 p.m. and they could appear if desired. No one appeared. Instead, Brown wired back that he was appealing to the Brotherhood's Convention. He objected to the Council considering the charges. He also stated he could not be in Washington in the time allotted.

Fact is, Brown was given about one month's notice. The telegram advising him of the exact hour the Council would begin hearing the case was an added courtesy. He made no request for any extension of time. He never asked for any hearing.

Fact also is, when the charges were withdrawn from the Vice President and filed with the Executive Council this automatically disposed of Brown's appeal. However, the Council decided to discuss the appeal even though it was not properly before it.

### Wanted Special Procedure

Brown based his appeal on the "Imperative Mandate" (Article V) of the Constitution. This outlines a special procedure for a referendum vote of the membership when charges are filed against the International President. Brown contends he cannot be tried except under this procedure because he was President part of the time covered by the charges.

The charges, however, were filed against Brown as the Business Manager of Local Union 494—not as International President. In addition, the charges cover a period—January to September 1947—when Brown was not International President. Many of the serious acts charged against him occurred during the nine months after he was no longer International President.

Assuming Brown were tried as International President and found guilty, there could be no penalty. For the only penalty could be removal from the office which he does not occupy.

Brown was the Local's Business Manager during both periods of time covered by the charges. The Local Union's minutes show he was elected its Business Manager in June 1939. He did not relinquish such office when he became International President in 1940.

The Local's minutes also plainly show he was reelected the Business Manager in June 1941—and again in June 1945—while he was Inter-

national President. He continued as Business Manager during his entire term as International President. He also remained the Local's Business Manager for nine months after he was no longer International President.

### Considered Himself Local Officer

We repeat: the charges were filed against Brown as Business Manager, not as International President. And he resigned as Business Manager (September 25, 1947) on demand of the Local Union's officers. His letter said:

"Now being desirous of devoting all of my time to the general practice of law and labor relations, I herewith submit my resignation as an OFFICER of Local Union 494. . . ."

The above shows Brown considered himself a Local Union officer before the charges were filed. After they were filed he claimed he was not an officer but an "employee." He claims he was an "employee" because of a contract he says he had with the Local Union.

The contract stated Brown was to serve as "Executive Business Manager" beyond his elected term, at \$150 weekly plus expenses. The record shows the contract's legality was questioned at a meeting of the Local's Executive Board. After this Board meeting Brown prevailed on two officers to sign the contract. No further action was taken on the contract by the Board or the Local Union.

### The Elected Business Manager

Based on the evidence, the Council concluded Brown was the elected Business Manager—and that he actually functioned as such during the entire period covered by the charges. The Local Union's minutes show that for about four years, while he was International President, the Local did not even go through the formality of granting Brown a leave of absence.

There is evidence that Brown interested himself directly with the financial affairs, and the personnel matters, of the Local Union while he was International President.

July 18, 1942 he wrote the Executive Board that: "Upon my visit to the office on this trip, I have noted that the books of Local Union 494 have been audited and that a very fine condition prevails." He then recommended a \$5 weekly salary increase for the Assistant Business Manager.

Numerous sworn affidavits show that Brown conducted the Local Union's affairs through a bookkeeper and stenographer. She was hired by Brown and brought into its office, and made a member of the Local Union. The record shows that only she and Brown knew the combination to the Local Union's safe. (She was not made an officer.)

### She Issued the Orders

The record also shows she gave orders to branches of the Local Union—revoked orders issued by the Assistant Business Manager and the Local President—acted as Brown's representative in issuing and revoking work permits—placing men on jobs and removing them from jobs—interviewing applicants for membership and generally issuing orders.

When questioned, she made it known she was fully authorized by Brown—and she was in constant communication with him by long distance telephone when he was away from Milwaukee. The obvious facts do not show an occasional officious use of power by clerical help.

The Council concluded, as the evidence shows, it was a constant use of power authorized by Brown and accepted by all. She could not have continued to exercise such power without authority from Brown. And he cannot escape his responsibility by blaming her or anyone else.

### Tried to Avoid Any Trial

The Council believes Brown has raised a sham issue—that he should be tried as International President—to prevent being tried at all. The documentary evidence makes this understandable. If his hair-splitting maneuvers were permitted, he could appeal one point after another so as to prevent any trial on the actual charges.

The Council believes it proper to require an accused to answer the charges at the same time he raises any questions of procedure or jurisdiction. So Brown's appeal from President Tracy's ruling was denied.

The Council also held it had full authority to determine, and would determine, the charges against Brown under the power granted in Article IX, Section 4 of our Constitution (already quoted herein).

The charges were signed by every officer and Executive Board member of Local Union 494. Brown filed no answer with the Council. Instead, he filed his objection to the charges being considered. We regret to state that his objection and failure to answer can only be taken as more evidence of his determination not to be tried on the facts by any Brotherhood tribunal.

### Decision on the Charges

Brown was given ample time to submit or present his defense. He refused to accept the notice sent him by registered mail until after the process server had found him. He did not ask for any extension of time—or for a hearing—when he knew the case was going before the Council.

After carefully studying the charges and the evidence, the Council unanimously found Brown

guilty—that as Business Manager of Local Union 494 he has injured the interests of the I. B. E. W. by actions in violation of the I. B. E. W. laws and his obligation as a member.

The Council decided that Brown shall never again be allowed to attend any meetings of the I. B. E. W. or its Local Unions—or take part in any of their affairs—or to represent them in any manner whatsoever.

The charges against Brown are serious. The evidence is documentary and indisputable. However, the Council deems it unwise to discuss the evidence publicly. The evidence will be available to the Brotherhood's Convention if requested.

*(The foregoing is a digest of the complete and detailed decision mailed to Brown and his accusers.)*

### Requests for Retirement

MARIE MURPHY has been one of our office employes for over 20 years. The Executive Council granted her request for retirement—in accord with Article III, Section 11 (second paragraph) of our Constitution.

MURIEL ROSENBERGER has also been one of our office employes for over 20 years. However, the Council denied her request for retirement pay because she does not qualify under our law.

### New Bank Accounts

Our Constitution provides (Article VI, Section 1) that Brotherhood funds shall be deposited in such bank or banks as are approved by the Executive Council.

Between meetings the Council approved, by correspondence, a new account being opened in the Royal Bank of Canada. Such action is now confirmed for the record.

The Council also approved the transfer of necessary funds to the Convention City to defray expenses of the Brotherhood's 1948 Convention.

### Changing Convention Date

Our law provides that our regular Convention shall convene "every two years on the third Monday in September, at such place as shall be decided upon by previous convention action."

The International President wrote the Executive Council last March, saying hotel and auditorium accommodations could not be secured in Memphis, Tennessee except for the week beginning August 9, 1948. Therefore, in accord with the authority granted in Article II, Section 3, the Council concurred (by correspondence) in the recommendation to change to this date.

### Changing Convention City

In late June it became evident (after almost 2,000 delegates' credentials were received) that Memphis could not guarantee the necessary accommodations for the time fixed. The Tennessee Convention Committee then requested that the Convention be moved to another city.

The Council then voted to change to Atlantic City, New Jersey (in accord with Article II, Section 2) and the convening date to be September 13, 1948.

### Rules and Credentials

The Executive Council acts as the Committee on Rules and Credentials at all our Conventions. (See Article IX, Section 3.) Therefore, our law covering delegates and their eligibility was discussed. Some credentials and records were examined.

We will meet in Atlantic City Friday, September 10—three days before the Convention opens—as the Committee on Rules and Credentials. At that time the work on rules and credentials will be completed and reports then made to the Convention.

### Check Writing Machines

The Council adopted a resolution covering the issuance of bank checks by check writing machines. These machines are now used in the International Secretary's office.

The banks with which the Brotherhood does business requested adoption of a resolution covering the matter.

### Financial Appeal Reconsidered

During the last Council meeting a financial appeal from the Free Trade Union Committee—to aid the free unions of Europe—was considered. The Council felt it could not honestly justify granting the appeal.

The Council then noted the Brotherhood's increasingly heavy obligations, the A. F. of L. per capita tax increase, the big expense created by the anti-labor laws, and the mounting overall costs of our operations.

Mr. Matthew Woll, A. F. of L. Executive Council member and head of the Free Trade Union Committee, urged our Council to reconsider the appeal during this meeting. We did so. For the reasons already given (and others) the Council declined to change its position.

### Labor Study at Harvard

During the past six years Harvard University,

in cooperation with labor organizations, offered a special course for union representatives. It covered a full academic year of study and was designed to provide training for union administrative responsibilities.

Harvard now offers a new 13 weeks intensive course. It covers Labor History, Problems in Labor Relations, Economic Analysis, Arbitration, Pension Plans, Job Evaluation and Wage Incentives, Union Agreements, etc.

Mr. James Healy, Executive Director of the Harvard program, was presented to the Executive Council by President Tracy. Mr. Healy discussed the entire matter with us and answered various questions. The Council was deeply interested.

The Brotherhood has previously sent representatives to Harvard. We should send more. But with the heavy demands for the services of our officers and representatives—trying to deal with the many problems facing us—the Council felt none could be spared just now. Next year we hope matters will permit taking advantage of the Harvard offer.

### International Supervision

A very unfortunate and dangerous condition in Local Union 48, Portland, Oregon, caused the International President to take charge of its affairs to protect its members and the Brotherhood.

This was done (November 20, 1947) through Vice President Harbak's office—in accord with the authority granted the President in Article IV, Section 3 (9) of our Constitution. The same law provides that if matters are not adjusted in six months such cases shall be referred to the Executive Council.

The Council reviewed the situation fully. While much progress has been made in correcting and improving matters, the Council decided that International supervision be continued until further notice.

### Invitation from New Orleans

An invitation was received from Local Union 130, New Orleans, La. to hold the fall Executive Council meeting there. The Council is grateful for this kindly invitation.

The Council members did not conceal their desire to accept and to enjoy the exceptional hospitality of this old Southern City. However, desire did not prevail and the Council will meet next in Washington. (See date later.) We ask that the invitation remain open.

### About Waiving Initiation Fees

During the war the previous Council decided

(in 1943) that former members—not entitled to Military Service Cards—should be readmitted to the Brotherhood without paying any new initiation fee, if they applied immediately on being demobilized.

The previous Council also decided (in 1944) that any former service man or woman, who could qualify, should be admitted without any initiation fee—if he or she applied within 6 months after discharge.

The International Secretary has informed this Council that some Local Unions (3 years after the war) are still admitting former service people without any initiation fee—contrary to the previous Council's action.

### Practice is Causing Trouble

This practice has caused trouble when such new members have transferred to other Local Unions. These Locals complain about and question the first Local's action in admitting, without any fee, those who have long been out of Military Service.

The Council considered the entire matter. Because of the trouble now being caused, and the unfair advantage being taken, this Council rescinded all action taken by the previous Council on this subject—effective August 1, 1948.

### Secretary Before the Council

International Secretary Milne discussed several matters with the Council. He reported that all posting of records, all per capita tax reports, had been brought up to date. He answered questions and gladly furnished information on several matters requested by the Council.

Secretary Milne discussed our pension fund. It has been greatly aided by the Employees Benefit Agreement made with the National Electrical Contractors Association. This agreement provides that the contractor shall pay 1 per cent of his gross electrical labor payroll toward matching payments of our members into our pension fund.

We are now paying out approximately \$160,000 monthly in pensions—almost \$2,000,000 yearly. The amount increases with each month. Over 3,000 members now receive the \$50 monthly pension—and this number increases with each month. More are eligible for pension but are not applying for it now. They are still able to work.

### Unhappy Lot of Older Members

This Council knows the unhappy lot of many of our older members. They have a real problem. The older fellow sees his strength waning. He sees the younger, stronger fellow pass him by in the mad race of competition. Soon he is last where once he was first.

And the older fellow often meets defeat after defeat. He is often made to feel he is no longer wanted. Some employers want to throw him onto the economic scrap heap. So this Brotherhood should be happy to do all it can to lighten the load and brighten the lives of our older members. Some are pioneers and builders of this organization.

This Council, however—despite our sentiment—must face the cold economic and mathematical facts in dealing with pensions. We cannot change the facts of life. But we can understand and deal with them. Therefore, we deem it our duty to warn our pension membership of certain dangers ahead.

### Reserves Melt Like Butter

No, there would be no danger—nor worry—if the disease of unemployment did not come regularly. And if all union contractors were paying the 1 per cent called for in the Employees Benefit Agreement. And if some members did not try to use pension plans for political footballs.

Our pension reserves will melt like butter when unemployment sets in. Unemployment has wrecked other pension plans. We have seen well over half our membership walking the streets begging for jobs. We lost over 50 per cent of our membership in the last dark days of hell and misery. The present honeymoon is nearing an end.

True, the electrical construction industry is blessed with a good number of fair, decent employers—glad to pay the 1 per cent. But we are also cursed with an army of cheats and chisellers who have to be watched and policed day and night.

### Problem of Enforcing Payment

This means a terrific problem of enforcing payment of the 1 per cent. No, it is not as easy as levying a tax on each ton of coal. Nor the same as making a national agreement with a handful of wealthy mine owners. We now have members working for over 10,000 contractors—not counting the fellow who hires no one.

With such a terrific problem of enforcement in good times, we can readily see what it will be in bad times. In bad times most of our members are interested in jobs above all else. The problem of enforcing payment of the 1 per cent in bad times may be similar to that of trying to stop people from drinking some years ago.

Yes, the Brotherhood is blessed with local union officers and representatives who have done a real job in seeing that their contractors pay the 1 per cent. But, sadly, we have other local officers and representatives who are indifferent—who have done little or nothing to enforce payment.

### Must Have Frankness

Despite all these unpleasant facts, some members propose that the monthly pension payment now be increased and the pension age be reduced. So we must be brutally frank about all this. We simply cannot eat our cake and still have it.

We cannot increase the \$50 payment, or reduce the pension age, without raising more millions of dollars. Neither sentiment, sympathy nor political speeches will create the money. And it would be fatal to begin eating up our pension reserves even before the economic storm arrives.

The \$10 increase—from \$40 to \$50—in the pension payment (effective January 1, 1947) has cost \$531,531.82 additional for the first 18 months. This cost will increase as more members are added to the pension roll.

### First Things Come First

If the pension age were reduced from 65 to 60 years, this would make 8,959 members eligible immediately. This would mean about \$4,000,000 additional cost for the first year alone—at the present rate of \$50.

The Executive Council wants to see the \$50 payment increased and the pension age reduced. But we should first know how the extra millions will be raised. We should first get greater enforcement of the 1 per cent payment from employers—build up and protect our pension reserves—so that we can continue paying the \$50 no matter what lies ahead.

We believe first things should come first. Pensions are paid with money, not sentiment. Therefore, despite our desires the Council opposes increasing the costs at this time.

### Wants Standing Restored

EDGAR E. LINDSAY has a withdrawal card, issued by Local Union 1392, Fort Wayne, Indiana. He makes payments direct to the International Office. He had two arrearages, the last in 1930. The official receipt shows he paid April dues on July 24, 1930—in the fourth month.

Therefore, Lindsay has continuous standing from May 1930. He blames the arrearages on the financial secretary of a former Local Union. Old letters and checks are offered to support his request for continuous standing before May 1930.

The record fails to show that Lindsay made any complaint about accepting the dues receipts as issued—when the arrearages occurred. No proof is offered that he made his payments on time. The Council felt it could rely only on the official receipts. So Lindsay's request was denied.

## Pensions Approved

Membership  
in L. U.

The Council approved the following applications for pensions:

Card in the I. O.	Formerly of L. U.
Stewart, Allan	9
Jensen, Alma P.	11
Thompson, Frank D.	30
Reschke, Gustave	38
Fuller, Orton H.	46
Schuchardt, John	98
Fisher, Frank	110
Cupples, Harry	134
Hickey, Frank W.	134
Schmall, Edw. C.	134
Sipperley, Delbert F.	134
Pelarske, Michael W.	152
Abney, James W.	188
Baker, L. H.	193
Wilson, William A.	200
Greer, John	213
Winebrenner, Frank L.	245
Zaremba, Joseph E.	247
Johns, Fred M.	291
Hepler, Clarence A.	308
Foss, Ingval	348
Boa, Jerry J.	400
Landrum, Theodore	428
Atchison, William	648
Morrow, George	723
Drebenstedt, Alfred W.	794
Holt, John	802

Membership  
in L. U.

Keller, William	1
Schuchardt, Charles, Sr.	1
Merritt, Ed	2
Bernhard, Jacob P.	3
Cleary, Michael Joseph	3
Donnelly, John J.	3
Friedman, Samuel	3
Kelly, Ambrose V.	3
Lytle, Wallace B.	3
Marshall, James	3
Mullen, John J.	3
Remhild, Charles	3
Seymour, Arthur E.	3
Weinstein, Isidore	3
Wolke, George	3
Zidlicky, Emanuel	3
Fetterman, James S.	5
Dolan, George T.	6
Loughrin, Daniel	6
Close, Ralph Guy	9
Culman, Timothy Joseph	9
Dunleavy, Patrick	9
Ridgeway, Edward	9
Sherman, Richard C.	11
Hoskinson, Roy T.	16
Anderson, Albert W.	18
Barbieri, Joseph A.	18
Hamm, Walter L.	18
Kelly, Edward	18
Stuart, Thomas D.	27
Sisson, Charles C.	38
Wright, Walter W.	38
Freeland, John W.	39
Ackerman, Barrett H.	40
Duncan, Neal M.	40
Hall, William Arthur	40
DeMong, William Peter	43

Swan, Fred	46
Yeager, Claude L.	46
Akre, George W.	48
Crabtree, W. W.	48
Coffey, Thomas	52
Grant, James F.	65
Nankervis, Irving	65
Bragdon, Earl	100
Godwin, Chandler A.	103
Guthro, Lawrence	104
Jackson, Thomas A.	110
Pinkerton, Raymond W.	117
Hoerman, William	124
Bibb, Arthur	134
Cotter, James	134
Dunning, J. H.	134
Fisher, Harry A.	134
Lyons, Frank Thos.	134
Nelson, Lars	134
Powers, Edw. T.	134
Ruschmeyer, Henry	134
Skokan, Louis	134
Smith, Sheldon W.	134
Wagner, George J.	134
Westerhouse, P. A.	134
Hopkins, Cortland B.	166
Howard, Sam	183
Smith, Berton E.	194
Wiese, John J.	195
Miller, August J.	209
Hunt, Edward William	211
Thomas, Joseph B.	211
McCloskey, James C.	213
Taylor, William J.	213
Keane, Frank B.	225
Oldenberg, Max Fred	240
Krause, Charles E.	309
Organ, William Frank	323
Hansford, Robert	348
Bennett, Clarence M.	400
Delaney, Arthur John	435
Howard, George	437
Davis, Elmer D.	477
Fessnick, Nick C.	494
McIntosh, George David	526
Ingram, Edward	548
O'Neill, Owen	568
Grim, George W.	580
West, Henry F.	594
Spangler, John B.	595
Halcomb, John D.	613
Halterman, Worth	621
Bradbury, Edward M.	623
Venable, Frank	648
Nicholson, John H.	712
Fritz, John H.	713
Kinney, John	713
Gardiner, James W.	865
Simonds, Harry Collins	865
Brennan, Hugh	912
Trowbridge, George L.	958
Johnstone, J. W.	1037
McDonald, George	1037
Tucker, W. T.	1141

## Pensions Denied

The Council denied the following applications for pensions:

GLEN STOOPS, L. U. 46: His official receipt shows dues for April 1943 were not paid

until July 6, 1943. The financial secretary submitted Stoop's cancelled check, indicating he paid within the 3 months' limit.

The perforation on the check showed it was cancelled 9 days beyond the limit. And the Council held that the check could have been predated. The financial secretary claimed his clerical staff was at fault in not issuing the dues receipt in time.

The Council held it could consider only the official dues receipt—no matter who was at fault. Many cases come before this Council giving various reasons for loss of good standing. Members must protect themselves by getting their official receipts.

GEORGE TYLER, L. U. 348: Originally he gave his birth date as June 3, 1884. So our records show he will not be 65 until June 3, 1949. The evidence offered, to show differently, was not satisfactory to the Council. We will act favorably when acceptable evidence is submitted.

RAY GOODMAN, CARD IN I. O.: He went in arrears in 1929. Old withdrawal cards, issued by Local 38, were offered to show this was not so. The Council cannot consider what Local Union officers may write on withdrawal cards. The official dues receipt tells the true story.

JOSEPH MADINE, CARD IN I. O.: His case was before the September 1947 Council meeting. Originally he gave his birth date as February 16, 1890. His pension application says 1881—9 years' difference. The matter submitted to support his claim was not acceptable to the Council.

CLARENCE RUSS, SR., CARD IN I. O.: He is over 65. But his record shows several arrearages, the last in 1931. He has continuous standing beginning with February 1931. Our law requires he must have 20 continuous years.

### Birth Rates Corrected

Acceptable evidence having been submitted, corrections are now made in the birth dates of the following members:

	Membership in L. U.
Egan, John James.....	3
Frazette, Louis .....	3
Uhl, Conrad .....	3

### Membership in L. U.

Wright, Madeline .....	3
Hyneman, Virgil .....	17
Hyde, Stanley E.....	18
Owen, Robert J.....	26
Bertrand, Arthur M.....	38
Hubach, Ernest H.....	38
Behrll, John P.....	51
Lockhart, William H.....	51
Steen, Robert .....	77
Keppler, Frank J.....	79
Boyce, James L.....	134
Kelly, Harry G.....	134
Siegried, Henry G.....	195
Noble, B. A.....	213
Walker, Rolf E.....	344
Simon, Cleve .....	413
Spies, Claude L.....	465
Hunyadi, Stephen J.....	488
Feudner, Guy P.....	494
Watts, Edwin G.....	494
Bogart, W. S.....	770
Dean, Theodore C.....	817
Eppinger, Frank.....	Card in I. O.

### Birth Dates Not Changed

Requests of the following members for changes in birth dates were denied: Henry Aretsky, L. U. 3—Charles C. West, L. U. 11—Clinton E. Smith, L. U. 48—Gilbert Campbell, L. U. 344—and John G. Walters, L. U. 656.

The matter submitted in the above cases to show a different birth date—from the one originally given by the member when joining the Brotherhood—was not satisfactory to the Executive Council. The Council will have the International records changed when acceptable evidence is presented.

### The Next Council Meeting

The Council adjourned late Saturday June 26, 1948. The next regular meeting will begin Monday September 20, 1948 in the Council Room—International Headquarters—Washington, D. C.

H. H. BROACH,  
*Secretary of  
Executive Council.*

## Minneapolis Locals Win Wage Increase

A yearly increase of \$3,000,000 has been gained by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for 7,000 members in Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and Illinois in an arbitration award setting contract terms for the Northern States Power Company.

Provisions of the award, hailed as an "outstanding victory" by union leaders, were made public by Eli L. Oliver, of the Labor Bureau of Middle West, which represented I. B. E. W. Local Unions Nos. 160 and 23 in the proceedings at Minneapolis.

Additional gains embodied in the award are establishment of Christmas and New Year's Day as paid holidays, an increase of \$5.25 a week to \$28 in living expenses allowed electricians and a provision that the union is not to be held responsible for unauthorized strikes or work stoppages.

Oliver pointed out that the award, which is retroactive to May 1, 1948, and operative for one year, represents favorable action on 14 of the 19 issues raised by the union in the proceedings.

### Covers Many Workers

Although the award technically covers only the 1,650 members of Locals Nos. 160 and 23, wages and conditions established by these locals and the company are followed in agreements between the Brotherhood and the company on its properties in Eau Claire, Fairbault and La Crosse, Wis., Minot, Grand Forks, and Fargo, N. Dak., and Galena, Ill., and in agreements between the union and the Eastern Power Company covering 500 workers in Duluth, Minn.

George Phillips, president of I. B. E. W. Local No. 160, Minneapolis, described the award as "one of the greatest advances for our union in its collective bargaining dealings with utility companies. The greatest credit must be given the Labor Bureau of Middle West for the outstanding success with which it represented the Brotherhood in this case."

The Labor Bureau is an association of attorneys, economists and statisticians which has engaged exclusively for 25 years in economic research for unions and representation in collective bargaining, arbitration and before government agencies and boards. It has aided unions in every industry achieve for millions of members shorter hours, better working conditions and hundreds of millions of dollars in wage increases.

Dr. Geza Schutz was chairman of the Arbitration Board which included Phillips and O. David Zimring, director of the Labor Bureau, acting for the Brotherhood and A. H. Hamilton and E. G. Kellett, acting for the company.

## NLRB Elections Won by the I.B.E.W.

Summary of recent certifications made by the National Labor Relations Board:

Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Certified (for production and maintenance, transmission and distribution employees): I.B.E.W., which received 966 out of 1,658 votes cast; 641 for Utility Workers, CIO; 51 for neither.

Northwestern Telephone Co., Freeport, Ill. Certified (for plant and traffic department employees): I.B.E.W., which received 83 out of 86 votes cast; 3 against.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Camden, N. J. Certified (for installation and service employees): I.B.E.W., which received 116 votes; 21 against.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. Election by mail May 7. Certified (for installation and service work employees): I.B.E.W., which received 115 votes; 1 against.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Collingswood, N. J. Certified (for installation and service work employees): I. B. E. W., which received 150 votes; 18 against.

R. C. A. Service Co., Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Certified (for all employees): I. B. E. W., which received 57 votes; 6 against.

Cornell-Dubilier Electric Corp., New Bedford, Mass. Certified (for production and maintenance employees): L. U. 410, I. B. E. W., which received 519 votes; 422 votes for Interstate Metal Workers Union; 25 for neither.

Allegheny County Steam Heating Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Certified (for production, maintenance and distribution employees): I. B. E. W., which received 31 votes; 22 votes for Utility Workers Union of America.

Equitable Auto Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Certified (for all clerical employees): I. B. E. W., which received 9 votes; 1 vote for Utility Workers Union of America.

Equitable Auto Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Certified (for all employees): I. B. E. W., which received 103 votes; 98 against.

Philadelphia Co., et al, Pittsburgh, Pa. Certified (for all employees): I. B. E. W., which received 453 votes; 226 for Utility Workers Union of America; 56 for neither.

Duquesne Light Co., Pittsburgh, Pa. Certified (for office, clerical and technical employees): I. B. E. W., which received 226 votes; 63 votes for Utility Workers Union of America; 11 for neither.

## 50-Year Membership Buttons Now Ready

Service buttons showing 50 years of membership have been produced and a stock is on hand at the International Office. Below is reproduced



a drawing of the new button. A story in the July issue of the JOURNAL stated that these buttons, indicating the wearer had been a member of the organization for half a century, would be issued soon.

As stated in the July issue, locals which have the privilege of awarding service buttons to their senior members should be sure to arrange suitable attendant ceremonies. Wherever possible, locals are urged to secure photographs of the presentation ceremonies and forward one set for publication in the JOURNAL.

Wearers of the 50-year membership buttons hold one of the highest honors our Brotherhood can bestow. For the emblem they display represents five decades of service to the cause of their craft.

## REA Has Jobs For Engineers

Because of the great expansion authorized by Congress in the REA program, the agency is experiencing difficulty in recruiting qualified engineers to meet its needs.

John W. Asher, Jr., REA Personnel Chief, has announced that he is trying to fill vacancies with starting salaries of \$3727, \$4479, and \$5232. Basic requirement is a degree in electrical engineering (or its equivalent in practical experience) plus at least a year of work in the field of electricity, half of which must be in connection with distribution. The higher grades require additional years of experience.

Most of the positions are in the field, involving almost continuous travel within a state. Travellers are allowed five cents a mile for use of personal automobiles and six dollars a day for subsistence.

As vacancies occur in the future in higher-salaried positions, it will be the general policy to fill them by promotion from within the organization, Asher said.

Inquiries should be addressed to John W. Asher, Jr., Chief, Personnel Division, Rural Electrification Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

# I.B.E.W. Men at Work

## The WIREMAN

*Flawless wiring is of top importance to any electrical job.*

*The skill and experience required to achieve such results are described in the following article outlining the work of a wireman.*

*This is the second of a series of reports on members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers "at work."*

**I**N THE electrical world, the man responsible for the final delivery of current for consumption is the wireman.

Wiremen have as their function the installation of all wires, busses, conduits, switches, converters, transformers, and other electrical apparatus of a stationary nature concerned with the deliverance of electrical current from the meter to the outlet. They take over where linemen leave off.

One of the largest locals, with one of the largest groups of wiremen, is Local 134, located in its own comfortable, attractive and spacious building at 49 North Ogden Street, Chicago.

Chicago has been prominent in the history and development of the electrical industry of America and has been a leader in the constant struggle to unionize all electrical workers under the banner of the American Federation of Labor.

The first telegraph station was installed in Chicago in 1848, only 11 years after the incorporation of the city. It is probable that the first labor employed on a large scale



in connection with the electrical industry, was on the telegraph.

The first telephone, exhibited in Philadelphia in 1876, was installed in Chicago two years later. The first power station to generate electric lighting power was erected in Chicago in 1880, and the first underground distribution system for high voltage lines was placed there in 1892.

Therefore it is not surprising that wiremen should find Chicago a never-ending scene of activity calling for the services of over 8,000 of them in Cook County; a sizeable proportion of the entire membership of Local 134, which numbers about 12,000.

The Local also has the usual

classifications of electricians but a few of the jurisdictions may be surprising to some. Of course there are the maintenance men, the telephone men, lighting equipment production workers, chandelier workers, coil winders, utility workers and electrical apparatus workers. There is also a shipyard unit, a Reynolds Manufacturing Co. unit (aluminum production) and television unit.

But some of the more unusual classifications, not found in all Locals, are such as the 300 bridge tenders. Chicago has many bridges across the canal and the Chicago River. Electrically operated, they are covered by I. B. E. W. jurisdiction.

There are the sign cleaners. Chicago has the world's largest electrical spectacular (which statement may be disputed by New York now that Bond's sign has gone up) and cleaning the accumulated grime from these signs falls to our jurisdiction.

The thousands of juke boxes in Cook County are serviced by 500 men in our jurisdiction. They are on a night-and-day basis.

Also in the "unusual" category are those of our members who have nothing better to do than spend their days at the races! Yes, because the "tote" devices are electrically operated, we have in our jurisdiction 428 pari-mutual clerks in the Chicago area.

The wiremen are the largest group. And they are being kept extremely busy these days with a continuing program of work premised on two big programs: housing, and the conversion of the electrical supply from D.C. to A.C. in Chicago.

No one will ever be able to estimate the cost of this change-over. A.C. will be cheaper but whether the savings will earn the interest on the tremendous investment involved in the change-over is problematical. However, it is in the order of things and it is of tremendous importance to the wiremen of Chicago. In many of the vast office buildings of the city, crews of from 10 to 40 wiremen are working at the job of converting the system for lighting, power and elevator operation from D.C. to A.C.

### Army of Wiremen

All over Chicago and its environs, a vast army of residential wiremen are engaged in wiring the new homes which are going up. Chicago's code calls for rigid thin-wall or heavy conduit in all new construction. No Romex or B.X. cable can be used except in rewiring existing structures. Everywhere the wiremen are busy in these homes in advance of the plasterers, laying the conduit. In many places, two crews are employed. One does nothing but roughing-in while the other does the finishing-off work.

The roughing-in worker is well

on his way to work before 8 a. m., as the contract calls for him to be on the job at that hour. He has with him his own tools. He supplies all his own tools up to a 14-inch Stillson. Anything needed on the job larger than that is supplied by the employer. Our Chicago wireman also furnishes his own transportation anywhere within Cook County and how he gets to the job is his own business. But if he has to go on a job outside the County, it is an affair which must be arranged between himself and the employer.

Our typical residential wireman has few job hazards. Most of the time he is working on dead, unconnected wires. His greatest hazard is encountered when, in laying the conduit, he must climb about open ceilings where he might trip and fall to the floor. The finishing-off man has even fewer hazards. He will adjust the outlet boxes and switch boxes, hang fixtures, and give other finishing touches to the job.

The residential wireman has life easier than the industrial wireman and most of the time will not enter into the industrial work until he has had quite a lot of residential experience. While the master electrician can do any job, it is not necessary for the residential wireman to have such a complete knowledge.

When he graduates to industrial work, however, he must be a craftsman in the fullest sense of the word. He must be able to read blueprints, work in and around high voltages safely and spot, connect and service the heaviest and most complicated of electrical equipment and controls. The commercial man handles the wires from the secondary side of the transformers, whether they be inside or outside the building. To do this it is necessary for him to have a good background of theory as well as complete knowledge of the practical side of the work. Sometimes, in order to give such men more time to devote to such essential items as calculations of voltage drops, etc., a "bull gang" is employed which handles nothing but

the installation of the largest cables.

The Chicago Local scale calls for time and a half on overtime on old work and double time on new work. The average earnings of electrical workers in Chicago last year was \$4,300 less taxes and up to the present time the earnings have risen to a rate of \$4,700 per year. It is to be seen that from the rate of \$2.35 per hour for five eight-hour days per week, this total involves considerable overtime. This is indicative of the fast pace of electrical work in Cook County.

### Relations Cordial

Relations with the 350 electrical contractors in the area covered by the Local's jurisdiction have been extremely cordial. Lately there has been instituted a seniority system for hiring, initiated by the Local and carried out by the contractor's association, which will work to the benefit of the experienced veteran members of the Local.

A continued supply of well-trained wiremen and other electrical workers in the area is insured by the continued operation of an excellent system of apprentice training. This is a joint program of the electrical workers, the public schools and the contractors' association.

Apprentices are paid according to their private contracts with the employers for their first three months on the job. For the second three months, the scale calls for 95 cents. In succeeding three-month periods the pay scale goes as follows: \$1.07, \$1.22, \$1.38, \$1.55, \$1.77, \$1.92 and, finally, \$2.10 until completely qualified for a journeyman's card.

The wiremen of Chicago, typical of the wiremen all over the nation today, are essential to the continuing growth and prosperity of the country. It is because of their skill and training that 140 million Americans take it for granted that they can read at night by flicking a switch, cook and refrigerate their food without effort, enjoy coolness in the heat of summer and in general take advantage of the high standard of living which our union, together with all the other unions, have made possible.

## Views of Wiremen at Work



Inside wiremen must be able to handle almost any assignment on a moment's notice. For top-flight spots they must be able to rough in, finish off, read blueprints and do either residential or industrial wiring and handle all voltages. In Chicago recently these men were at work on the project of completely rewiring a downtown bank and office building. At top left Robert Lacey (left) and Robert White install ducts carrying high-voltage bus bars. At upper right veteran Charlie Mellon (left) and C. W. Shaw, engineer for the contracting firm, examine blueprints on which the job is based. At the left Dave Brown installs a primary feed to a 480-volt transformer.

In contrast to the roughing-in work, Robert Lacey, at right, installs a voltage control before he goes to work finishing off the switch boxes in the background. The lower picture shows a handsome installation of fluorescent lighting fixtures which will dominate one large room of the building.



## Floodlights Mounted on Eight Towers Give Briggs Stadium Most Brilliantly Lit Park



Recent installation of 1,386 General Electric floodlights made Briggs Stadium, home of the Detroit Tigers of the American League, the world's most brilliantly lighted baseball park. The floodlights, snapped on June 15 for the first major league night game in the city's history, provided illumination of 182,000,000 candlepower which is equivalent to the light from 24,000 100-watt reading lamps.

Briggs Stadium, home of the Detroit Tigers, became the world's most brilliantly lighted baseball park June 15 when 1,386 newly installed floodlights were snapped on for the first major league night game in the city's history.

Mounted on eight towers around the field, the floodlights provide illumination of 182,000,000 candlepower, which is equivalent to the light from 24,000 100-watt reading lamps or from 6,000 full moons. The prefabricated steel towers of cantilever construction rise approximately 150 feet above the ground.

Designed by R. J. Swackhamer, General Electric sports lighting expert, in conjunction with Giffels and Vallet, Inc., Detroit architects and engineers, the installation puts Briggs Stadium into "the big three" of lighted baseball parks with Yankee Stadium, New York, and Fenway Park, Boston. All three of these G. E.-equipped parks have nearly twice the illumination of any other playing fields in the U. S.

The lights, all of which were focussed according to prearranged charts prepared in the company's illuminating laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y., were installed to provide an even light level of more than 200 foot candles over the playing area. The 2,500,000-watt system for the 58,000-capacity park was installed by the

Brooker Electric Co., a Detroit electrical contracting firm.

The door glass of the floodlights used in the installation is made of Tufflex, an impact-resistant, tempered glass which has withstood repeated blows from thrown baseballs without shattering.

Fifty-eight 1,000-watt Type L-83 and 1,328 1,500-watt Type L-69 floodlights comprise the installation. The lamps in both types are sealed against weather, dirt, and insects to assure dependable performance in the Tigers' 14 night games during 1948.

"The Tigers have spared no expense to make Briggs Stadium the finest night baseball plant in existence," Mr. Swackhamer declared.

The Detroit Edison Co. has installed two separate electrical services, one regular and one stand-by, as a precaution against power failures. In case of a failure in the regular system, the switch to the stand-by service is automatic.

## High Production At Turbine Plant

General Electric's Schenectady turbine plant during the first six months of 1948 produced turbine-generators with a combined kilowatt capacity greater than that of all the units

manufactured at the plant in 1947, a high production year.

In the half-year period ending in June, 30 units representing 1,237,500 kilowatts were built and tested. Some of these units already have been and others soon will be installed by utility companies in 16 of the 48 states and one foreign country, France. Thirty-four turbine sets with a total capacity of 1,173,750 kilowatts were shipped out of Schenectady last year.

Based on this record half-year performance, the plant would turn out more than 1,500,000 kilowatts of turbine-generators during the last six months of 1948.

Production of lower-rated turbine-generator units at the company's Lynn (River Works), Mass., plant also is continuing at an accelerated pace. Units totalling 268,250 kilowatts were built and shipped during the first six months of 1948.

## Utility Revenues Show an Increase

Electric operating revenues of the larger privately-owned electric utilities in the United States in April, 1948, were \$331,935,000 as compared to \$296,786,000 in April, 1947, an increase of 11.8 per cent.

Gross income, including other utility operating income, amounted to \$74,871,000, a decrease of 1.0 per cent for the month. Net income was down 3.0 per cent to \$54,686,000 from the \$56,379,000 reported for April, 1947.

## Firm Buys Ad to Tell Of Speedy Job Done

The following paid ad appeared in *The Dallas Craftsman*, Dallas, Tex. It was issued by the grateful managers of the Irwin-Kaessler Building and was addressed to the firms and the 16 labor unions (one of which was I. B. E. W. L. U. No. 59) which performed a miracle of production and efficiency by completely air-conditioning the large 18-story building in a period of 30 days. It is an interesting and inspiring commentary on good labor-management relations:

"You have completely air-conditioned our 18-story office building in 30 days. This sets all national records. You have done this through all-out cooperation among labor, management, and capital. This should provide a shining example for the future of labor, management, and capital relations in all America. You have done the job speedily, harmoniously, adhering to the highest standards of workmanship, while capital, management and all of the 16 unions have found it unnecessary to sacrifice or make any concessions. We salute you!"

**The Electrical Workers'**



In the proposed strato-vision network system, illustrated in drawing at top of page, programs originated in ground studios would be beamed to the planes for relay (dotted lines) from plane to plane. Pictured at left is the experimental Strato-vision station—a modified B-29—which, flying at 25,000 feet in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, rebroad-

cast telecasts of the Republican Convention at Philadelphia over an area 525 miles in diameter. In photo at right C. E. Nobles, originator of the Strato-vision system, monitors the television signal received and retransmitted from the B-29, while Ben Carroll, Martin Strato-vision project engineer, listens at the sound monitoring position.

**B**EAMING television pictures from the world's first airborne television broadcasting station, Strato-vision carried the Republican National Convention as far west as Central Ohio in its first public demonstration. The distance from point of origin to some receivers was as much as 500 miles.

Strong television picture signals were received over Strato-vision in locations such as Pittsburgh, Pa., Cleveland, Youngstown and Zanesville, Ohio, some of which are over 100 miles from the nearest ground station.

The demonstration was put on by Westinghouse and The Glenn L. Martin Company, co-developers of Strato-vision. Experimental station W10WXB, the Strato-vision plane, picked up broadcasts from stations WNBW Washington, D. C., and WMAR-TV Baltimore, while circling over Pittsburgh at 25,000 feet and rebroadcast on Channel 6 over an area approximately 525 miles in diameter

surrounding the city. Nine states were covered by the broadcast.

Just before the Strato-vision view of the convention went on the air, C. E. Nobles, Westinghouse engineer who originated the Strato-vision system outlined what was to follow over an FM audio wave directly from the flying broadcasting station, and a movie of the Strato-vision plane as it took off from Baltimore was relayed from WMAR-TV, Baltimore.

Speaking of the demonstration, Glenn L. Martin, president of the Martin Company, said, "Flying the transmitter is one of the greatest single advances in the history of television. It makes possible the delivering of video and FM sound to millions of homes which would certainly not have such facilities available for years—maybe never. In Strato-vision, television and FM are placed on an equal footing with standard broadcasts for public reception generally."

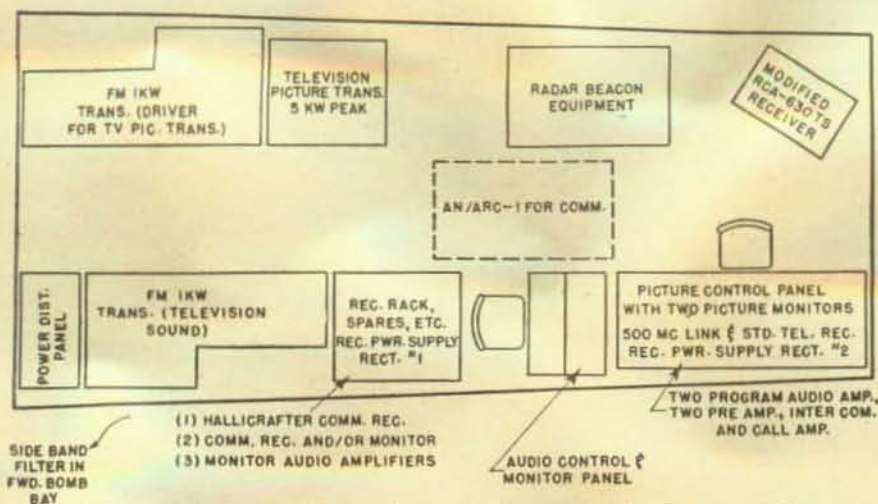
Although a modified B-29 was used

in this test, Ben A. Carroll, Martin's Strato-vision engineer, has outlined plans for a special Strato-vision airplane specifically designed to meet the needs of this type of operation, and equipped for all-weather flying.

Present plans call for using the Martin 2-0-2 with a gross weight of 39,900 pounds powered by two Pratt and Whitney R-2800 engines. The 2-0-2 will require 32 minutes to reach station altitude and cruise for three hours in a 3½ mile radius circle at a reduced speed of 180 miles per hour. Seven thousand pounds of equipment including four-man crew will be required in each airplane which will carry 1,250 gallons of fuel for cruising plus reserves, climb and descent requirements. The cabin on the commercial Strato-vision plane will be pressurized.

Walter Evans, president of Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., explained with reference to the demonstration that all Strato-vision flights

## Stratovision Airborne Equipment



General layout of Stratovision airborne equipment in the B-29 used for experimental work. Complement of five Stratovision engineers now operates the equipment. In commercial operations only three technicians are expected to be needed. Equipment broadcasts on Channel 6.

have been on an experimental basis, but he said Westinghouse has requested that a channel be allocated by the Federal Communications Commission for the first regular Stratovision station. This station would be over Pittsburgh and would provide television service over an area of 500 miles in diameter. It would be the first of a project network of 14 Stratovision stations which could quickly span the nation with television programs.

Although reports from viewers who picked up the demonstration broadcast were not immediately available, reports from earlier tests conducted with the Stratovision plane at 25,000 feet, 25 miles north of Pittsburgh showed reception in nine states over an area 525 miles in diameter.

Listeners sent letters reporting successful reception on a wide variety of commercial receiver and antennae from an area which included New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Michigan, and Virginia as well as Pennsylvania.

Many listeners, on the fringe of the area normally covered by ground television stations, wrote that the Stratovision telecast was the first program they were able to receive and others stated it was the best signal they had picked up although in many instances antennae were not directed toward the Stratovision plane.

Stratovision was announced in 1945, and the first flight tests were held during the Fall of that year and the Spring of 1946. Current test results indicate that the preliminary estimate of coverage in a circle of 400 miles diameter was conservative. The top record achieved to date at 25,000 feet altitude is coverage of an area 525 miles in diameter.

Although at present operation of only one Stratovision station has been requested, a coast-to-coast network linking New York and Hollywood, broadcasting four television and five FM network programs and requiring only eight planes flying about 400 miles apart, has been projected. By adding six planes to this system for added coverage in the southeast and northwest, service would be provided over 51 per cent of the nation's area which includes 78 per cent of the population.

A network of ground stations spanning across the country but covering a much smaller area would require more than 100 different relay points, the Martin Company observes.

• • •

### Why Stratovision?

Television and FM radio waves travel in a straight line and for all practical purposes stop at the horizon. This means that television broadcasts from the highest practical tower erected on the ground can be received only from 35 to 50 miles away.

The Stratovision system simply puts the antenna and transmitter in an airplane flying in lazy circles high above the earth, beyond the sight of ground observers. The shortwaves sent out from this airborne antenna blanket the earth's surface like a great inverted ice cream cone and cover an area approximately 500 miles across or equal to about the combined area of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

Developers of the Stratovision system say it places television and FM transmission on a sound and economically justifiable business footing for the first time. It precludes the tedious

city-to-small-town growth necessarily envisioned by all earlier plans, and it promises to make both services available to isolated rural homes which could not expect them for years, if ever, by any other system.

Reception of Stratovision broadcasts would be practically free from interference and distortion, caused normally by reflected ground waves and the numerous amplifications relaying stages required by any previously proposed system to carry television and FM broadcasts over a comparable area.

## Sales of Electrical Goods at New High

April sales of electrical goods wholesalers were the highest for any month on record with the exception of seasonally-influenced December, 1947, the Census Bureau announced recently.

Sales of \$339,000,000 in April were 4 per cent greater than those of March and topped April, 1947, by 17 per cent.

Inventories reached a new record value, 1 per cent above March and 31 per cent above April last year.

## Key Amendment

We desire to call the attention of all our members to an amendment to the law relative to the employment of learner and apprentice electricians in the state of Massachusetts. This law has been amended by Chapter 629 of the Acts of 1948 to become effective on September 14, 1948.

This amendment provides, in substance, that:

(1) All learners and apprentices must work with and under the direct personal supervision of a licensed journeyman electrician.

(2) No journeyman electrician shall have more than one learner or apprentice working with him.

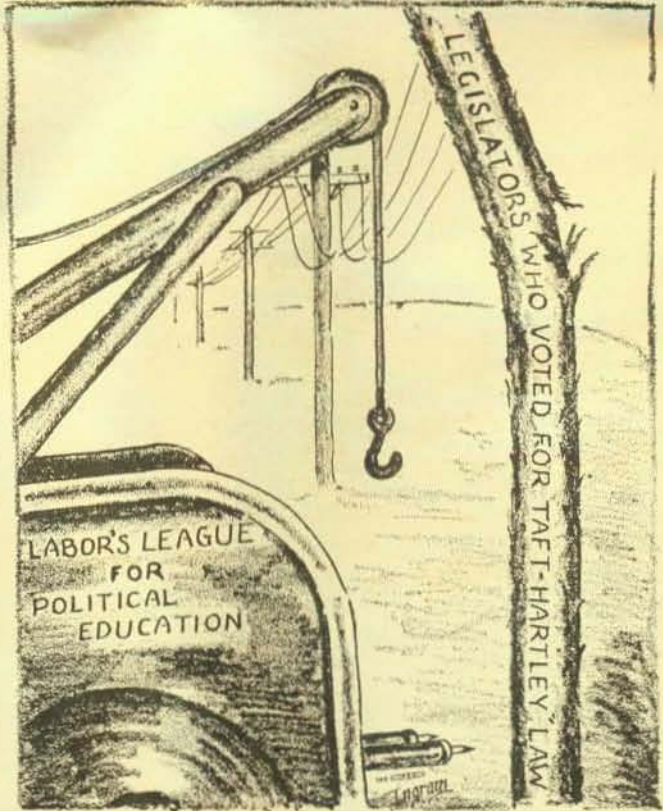
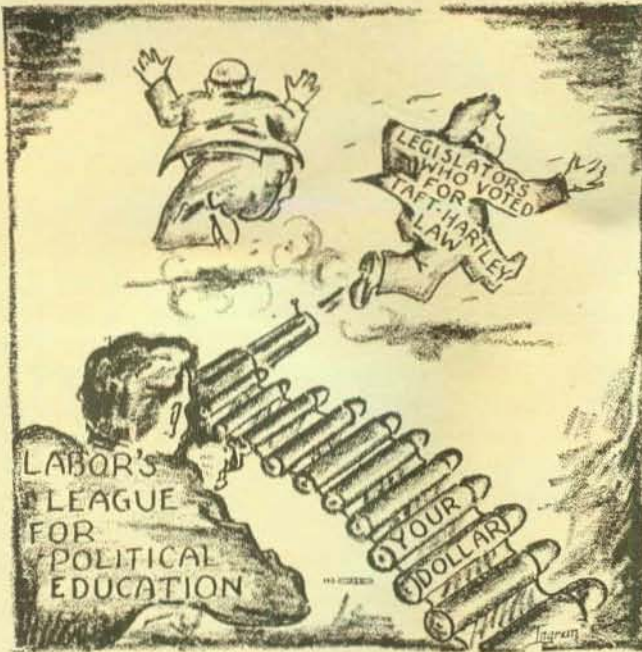
(3) Not more than one learner or apprentice shall be employed for each licensed journeyman employed.

(4) A person, firm or corporation, not a holder of a master's license, may employ learners or apprentices to work only with and under the direct personal supervision of licensed journeymen and only on their premises and property.

(5) Veterans in apprentice training may be employed in addition to other learners or apprentices employed notwithstanding the limitations mentioned above.

It is our feeling that this amendment is a step in the right direction toward the proper training of apprentices and upholding the journeyman standards recommended by the Brotherhood. It is hoped that other areas will adopt similar amendments.

# IBEW Member's Pen Pounces on Politicians



These two cartoons are from the pen of Brother Wayne Gene Ingram, International Office member, who has titled them "Pass the Ammunition" and "Change Her Before She Does More Damage." Brother Ingram got his ideas for them from stories in the JOURNAL.

## Optimism High On Building Program

Three men prominent in the electrical industry recently voiced their belief that the construction program of the electric utility companies would continue well beyond 1951, the year the formal construction program is scheduled to end.

Elmer L. Lindseth, president of the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Company, addressing a meeting of the Public Utilities Advertising Association in Cleveland, said that if future progress in the electric industry is half that of the past, new construction for replacement and expansion during the next 30 years will require the "amazing" total of \$100,000,000,000.

If the electric industry grows in the next 30 years at one-half the rate it grew in the past 30 years, annual kilowatt-hour sales 30 years from now will be one thousand billion kilowatt hours.

By corresponding projection, he added, the total annual revenues of the electric industry will rise from about 4 billions to 14 billions. The property and plant account may rise from 15 billions to more than 80 billions, a figure which exceeds by 10 billions the total 1941 assets of all

manufacturing corporations in the United States.

Prospects for growth of the gas and telephone industries parallel those of the electric utilities, he added.

His forecast of the electric utilities' growth prospects supplements a prediction by Gwilym A. Price, president of the Westinghouse Electric Corp., before the Edison Electric Institute convention at Atlantic City. He said that the industry may be forced to spend as much for new construction in the next 10 years as the present value of facilities after 60 years of growth. He saw a rise of about 80 per cent in present generating capacity in the next 10 years.

Another prediction of further expansion by the electrical utility industry came from C. H. Lang, vice president of the General Electric Co., at the two-day Adirondack industrial power sales conference held recently at Sacandaga, N. Y., under GE auspices. Mr. Lang predicted that by 1955 the electric power capacity of the nation will have doubled over the prewar figure of 40,000,000 kilowatts.

"It is entirely possible that capacity will have tripled within our lifetime," he added.

While there have not yet been any further announcements similar to the recent disclosure by the Union Electric Co. of St. Louis of a 15-year expansion program, a number of utili-

ties are known to have projects in the blueprint stage which they plan to execute in the next decade.

Some industry executives feel that by 1951 the utilities will have caught up on the installation of new equipment which could not be accomplished during the war years and that there will be a leveling off of construction activities at that time. Outlays for expansion, now running around \$1,000,000,000 annually, they expect will fall to \$500,000,000 or \$750,000,000 yearly.

## NOTICE

Local Union No. 11, of Los Angeles County, maintains a clearing office through which all men are assigned to jobs. We are having considerable trouble with members of Eastern, Midwestern and Southern locals coming into our jurisdiction and panning sign shops before reporting to our local union office. These members have informed our office that panning shops for employment is customary in their home locals. Local Union No. 11 does not permit its own members to solicit employment. We will not tolerate this violation of our working rules and agreement by out-of-town members.

GEORGE WRIGHT,  
Business Representative  
Sign Unit, L. U. No. 11.

# Editorial

by J. SCOTT MILNE, Editor

## A Salute to Gompers

Twenty-four years have passed since Samuel Gompers died while returning to Washington from Mexico City, where he had gone after attending the AFL convention in El Paso, Texas. It is fitting that during this month of September, and on Labor Day especially, we take another look at the life and works of this man who attained such unique prestige in the labor movement and who contributed so much to its growth. To younger men in the labor movement, the name Gompers is a legendary one. To many of the old-timers, Gompers still remains a warm and vivid figure in their memories.

The chief impression one gets from reading Gompers' autobiography "Seventy Years of Life and Labor," is that the author was a man who, though completely dedicated to the cause of labor, managed to lead a fully rounded life, taking full enjoyment from music, the theater—and the humble trade of the cigar maker. "I loved the touch of soft velvety tobacco and gloried in the deft sureness with which I could make cigars grow in my fingers, never wasting a scrap of material," he wrote many years after leaving the trade.

When he was 13, Gompers came to this country with his family from England, his birthplace, and for some years the family lived in a house in back of a New York brewery. His eagerness to educate himself was strong. "I was fairly quivering in my intense desire to know," he recorded. "Mental hunger is just as painful as physical hunger."

Though his hatred of war was life-long, Gompers turned from pacifism to urge American support for Great Britain and France in World War I. He did so with the knowledge that "no class has more to lose and less to gain in war than the workers. No class renders such sacrificial service during war and bears such staggering burdens after war as does labor."

Gompers was a hard man to hoodwink. In 1921, he wrote: "In Soviet Russia the Bolsheviks are using many words with a new meaning. It has been shown how they sometimes employ the word 'democracy' to mean the reverse of what all civilized peoples and all the labor movements of the world have hitherto meant by the word. So also, after abolishing all the rights of labor and labor organizations and of cooperatives the Bolsheviks, nevertheless, continue to apply the terms 'trade unions' and 'cooperatives' to the empty shells that remain."

No man loved America more than Gompers. "America is not merely a name," he said in a war-time speech. "It is not merely a land. It is not merely a country, nor is it merely a sentiment. America is a symbol; it is an ideal. The hope of all the world can be expressed in the ideal—America."

During his long period of leadership of the AFL, which extended from 1886 to 1924, Gompers steadfastly opposed the formation of a labor party but urged members of the organization to vote for candidates who were friends of labor. This was the "Reward Our Friends—Defeat Our Enemies" policy, which remains the policy of the AFL down to this day.

On this coming Labor Day, when all labor is operating under the shackles of the Taft-Hartley Law, we might reexamine Gompers' words on the work of the labor movement. "The work of the labor movement does not grow less for it has its roots in vital needs. That gives it the same intrinsic power to interest that life holds, and to me the two are inseparable. I hope to keep on with my work until I go out into the silence."

In action, deed and thought, Gompers was always a credit to the big job he held. All labor should salute his memory this Labor Day.

## Slow But Sure

Though the doings of the International Labor Conference seem a little far-removed from the daily problems that have to be met realistically and head-on by men in our national and international brotherhoods, no one should discount the significance of the ILO. If at times the conference in San Francisco seemed to drag and be slowed down by the sheer weight of rhetoric on matters that seemed only vaguely connected with furthering the cause of unionism, we should remember that advances in international standards can only come slowly. It can also be said that higher standards won't come about in many countries until they have attained more representative forms of government—until they have become truly democratic.

Meanwhile, the ILO pursues a course of planting seeds that—it is well aware—may not flourish and come to bear fruit until several years have passed. The San Francisco session, for example, agreed on points to be covered at next year's conference in considering international minimum standards covering vocational guidance, labor clauses in public contracts, full and

prompt payments of workers' wages, and application of the principles of the right to organize.

If these points alone are embodied into international labor standards, we can well afford to dismiss the fact that this year's session of the ILO at San Francisco had to listen to no less than 87 speeches. The wheels of the ILO grind slowly but surely.

## The Final Choice

While the UN has had a minimum of success in resolving the problem of war, some of its agencies have been eminently successful in portraying the probable cost of any future war. That cost is shown as so high as to dissuade any normal group of men from contemplating embarking upon a war.

A survey of all European countries outside Russia reveals that they face food rationing for at least another two years, providing the producer countries have no crop failures. If crop failures occur, food rationing will go on indefinitely. And without an increase in the supply of fertilizers, farm machinery, and farm foodstuffs the standard of life in Europe will "enter on a downward spiral of deterioration leading to widespread social disorder." These words, from a report of the Food and Agricultural Organization, were not made glibly for their scare value alone; they might well have been made to call the statesmen to their senses.

The former director of F.A.O., Sir John Boyd Orr, is a Scot who during his stay in this country made a reputation for typifying hard-headed Scotch realism. His considered recommendation, calling for nations to drop their ideological conflicts and to realize that the issue is the survival of the human race, ought to find a receptive ear in high places.

This is the issue overshadowing all other issues, reducing the presidential election and all other domestic issues to the size of mere sidelights on history.

Yet who is sitting in the councils of state who shows by his words and actions his realization that man is confronted by what is perhaps his final choice?

## A Significant Report

The recent report of the Federal Trade Commission, warning that collectivism would triumph over free enterprise in America if the growth of monopoly and concentration of economic power through mergers was not halted, gives substance to the laboring man's uneasy feeling that his paycheck is prey to forces over which he has no control whatever.

Certain it is that at the present time, competition, in the old meaning of the word, is disappearing so fast that when an example of it is encountered we are apt to regard it as a phenomenon. Time was when a manufacturer studied the prices of his competitors with an eye to getting his own prices in a good competitive position. Today, the question seems to be, "How high can I safely raise prices without starting a universal buyers' strike?"

The FTC shows that America is confronted with a clear choice. "Either this country is going down the

road to collectivism, or it must stand and fight for competition as the protector of all that is embodied in free enterprise."

The FTC shows the need for action in reporting that since 1940, some 2,500 formerly independent manufacturing and mining companies have disappeared as the result of mergers. These companies held assets of over five billion dollars, or more than five per cent of the total assets of all American manufacturing corporations.

Also of significance is the fact that, in the last eight years, 123 of the nation's 200 largest manufacturing corporations have made corporate acquisitions.

Clearly, the intent of the Sherman and Clayton Anti-Trust acts is being violated on a colossal and unprecedented scale, with grave consequences to our economy.

Outcries against monopoly are nothing new in our country. Too often nothing is done following the outcries, with the result that monopoly quickly mushrooms to fearful proportions. The wolf which now stands outside our door, while of fearsome size, is not so big that it can't be cut down to size with proper action on the part of Congress. The Congress has it within its power to plug the loopholes in our anti-trust acts which permit overwhelming concentrations of economic power. Yet, once again, the laboring man must feel grave misgivings about the will or inclination of the present Congress to pass such vitally needed legislation.

*"Liberty of contract begins where equality of bargaining power begins."*—MR. JUSTICE HOLMES.

## TO POINT WITH PRIDE AND/OR VIEW WITH ALARM



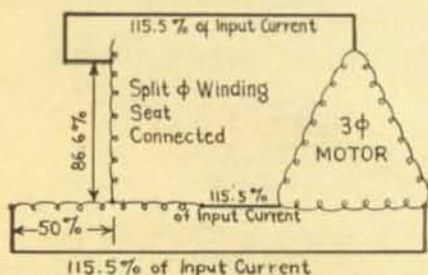
Somerville in the Denver Post.

# Questions and Answers

*Q. Can you clear me up as to how a static phase converter, supplied by 110 v., operates a 3-phase motor? The grounded neutral goes directly to the motor and the hot leg splits in the converter, with one part going directly to the motor, the other through the converter and on to the third motor lead.*

B. F. HAYES,  
L. U. 553,  
Durham, N. C.

A. This is a split-phase converter which is used to obtain two- or three-phase currents from a single-phase source of power for operation of a polyphase motor. It has taps on the split winding from which two-phase currents are obtained and these two-phase currents are changed into three-phase current by means of the Scott connection. The taps are made at 50 per cent on one part of the winding and 86.6 per cent on the other winding which results in three-phase current as shown by the following diagram of a Scott connection output:



Kindly refer to an Electrical Engineers' Handbook for more detailed explanation of how these output currents are all balanced by a Scott connection. Locomotives often use a single-phase trolley wire to operate three-phase motors by this method.

*Q. A few days ago I saw a man demonstrating what happens to fuse in electric circuits when short circuits and overload occur, when electric circuits are fused properly, and when electric circuits are fused too heavy. What interested me mostly was when a three-phase motor was running properly the current was one amp on the amp meter. . . Then when one fuse blew, and the motor single phased, the amperage increased 100 per cent or the motor was running on two amps. Then he pulled the switch, and stopped the motor. Then he closed the switch with the fuse blown. Natur-*

*ally the motor would not start but the amperage built up to 5 amps. I asked the demonstrator why the amperage does build up that way. He could not give me any explanation; he said it just happens. Now if there is any explanation I wish you would explain it in the JOURNAL.*

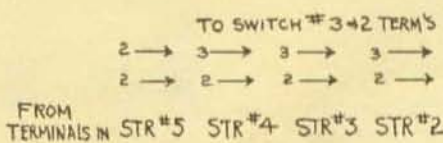
STEWART L. WILE,  
Cleveland, Ohio.

A. When the switch was closed with the fuse blown the motor was drawing the current equivalent to a locked motor. Therefore it was trying to do the work with the terrific overload for which it was not designed with one phase out and remaining phases building up the excessive current in trying to overcome the trouble. The continued application of current results in burning out the windings.

*Q. I read the JOURNAL every month and follow the "Questions and Answers" section closely, and I find it very interesting to debate with my fellow workers. We were debating the other day how to hook up five magnetic starters at 1½ h.p. at 220 v., three-phase, three-wire, to start and stop the five motors with one button.*

JOHN ARMSTRONG,  
L. U. 11,  
Los Angeles, Calif.

A. The five 1½ h.p. magnetic starters may be controlled from one push button "Start-Stop" switch provided the switch has capacity and is not a momentary contact type, but must be a switch that the "Start" button stays closed when depressed and opens when the "Stop" button is operated, similar to a tumbler switch. Likewise there must be physical space in the switch for paralleling the wires from No. 3 and No. 2 terminals in the magnetic starter to the "Start-Stop" terminals in the control switch. A master relay is generally used to combine several starters with one push-button switch. Also section 4343 of N.E.C. must be followed for several motors on one branch circuit. The diagram is shown below:

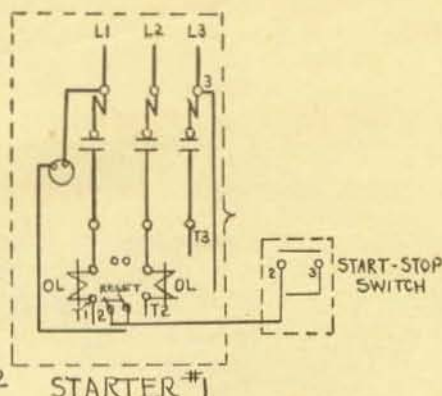


## Comment

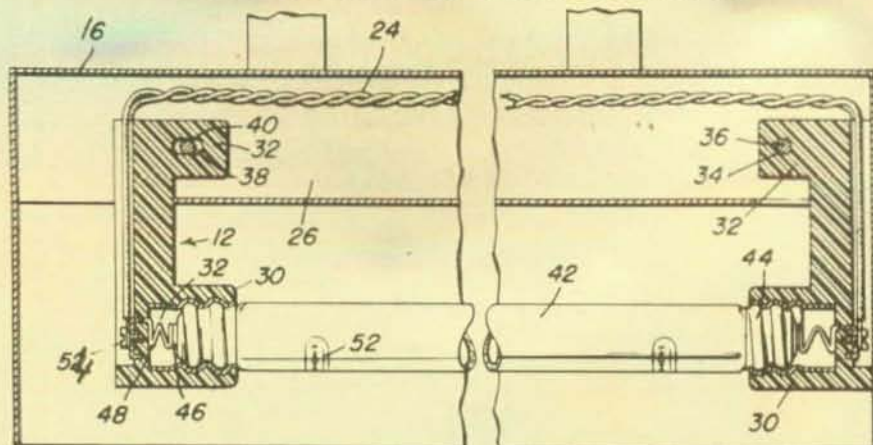
EDITOR: The answer to the first question in the June issue of the JOURNAL was, in my opinion, only partly correct. Heat is caused by molecular action in the iron conduit. A magnetic field is set up in the single conductor that changes its polarity 60 times a second. Each tiny molecule in the iron turns around to align itself with the changes in the magnetic field, causing friction and heat. When two or more conductors are in the same conduit, the magnetic fields are neutralized. No magnetic effect on the iron molecules, no friction, no heat. Also the three conduits don't have to be close together to get this heat. They can be far apart, any distance, and if there is only one conductor you will still get heat.

JOHN D. VISCONTI,  
Bronx, N. Y.

The above reply to the question of why the conduit heats up when each conductor of a three-phase circuit is put in a separate conduit, is well phrased in a technical manner and we are grateful to Brother Visconti for his comment. "Questions and Answers" had merely brought out that the field was trying to get a flow of current in the iron conduit similar to transformer action, but its high resistance would not respond. The heat would not have been as great if a conduit made of copper was used since it would have responded to the field's action more easily. Friction and molecular action are a better explanation. It is to be noted that a three-phase feeder consisting of five parallel wires for each phase when placed in four conduits and no phases divided



## Socket Patented by Roanoke Brother



will heat the conduits because of unbalanced fields.—EDITOR'S NOTE.

EDITOR: I am submitting a drawing and would like some of the members to look it over and see what they think of this arrangement. I think it will cut out 90 per cent of the trouble on these lights as you know most of the trouble is poor contact in the sockets. I recommend the use of intermediate base sockets. They are smaller and sockets can be made to be used on fixtures now in use. As you know, these lights are no good where there is vibration to jar them loose.

Fluorescent tubes like that shown in the drawing cannot jar loose or fall out, as they now do with the present tube.

ERNEST O. BENNETT,  
L. U. 637,  
Roanoke, Va.

This is a recently patented fluorescent tube screw-threaded type of socket with right and left handed

threads in each holder. The right holder is stationary while the left holder has the slotted mounting for lateral adjustment in order to start the insertion of the tube. Full patent drawings and explanations have been received should any manufacturer be interested, or he should contact Mr. Bennett. (One of the drawings is reproduced herewith.)

The purpose is to have better contacts and a secure tube which will not loosen and fall out under vibration. It is assumed that the fixture contains a ballast and starter easily serviced, though the inventor did not mention them in his description. Likewise it is suggested that the terminals on the end of the holders be sealed so that no shock can be received if one touches them when holding the socket to insert the tube. Wherever there is excessive vibration and no matter what type of lampholder is used the fixture should be suspended by chains, swivel or cushion type fixture hangers.

—EDITOR'S NOTE.

## I.B.E.W. History Told by President

Writing in the August "American Federationist," official monthly magazine of the American Federation of Labor, D. W. Tracy, International President, traces the history of the Brotherhood in an article titled "This Is the I. B. E. W."

After recounting events that led to the establishment of the Brotherhood in St. Louis on November 21, 1891, Mr. Tracy writes, "Through all the years since 1891, the Brotherhood has gone steadily about the work of bettering the status of its members. It has not all been clear sailing. Lack of funds, internal dissension, depressions, anti-union campaigns of every type, bitter battles with company unions—all have made progress difficult. But progress has been made nevertheless. We have come a long way."

Citing the Council on Industrial Relations for the Electrical Contracting Industry as "probably the most outstanding feature of our organization" and a singular attainment, Mr. Tracy remarks that the Council has functioned for more than a quarter of a century, saving "our members lost hours of work, the contractors lost time and expense and preserving public patience and preventing inconvenience to electrical consumers. The Council works and gets results."

### Give Satisfaction

Asking the question, "Why are our members satisfied?" Mr. Tracy answers it by saying: "Because the I. B. E. W. is a bonafide A. F. of L. labor union and, regardless of where a craftsman works, his membership in his trade union is continuous, becoming more valuable to him year after year. . . . Through the years the I. B. E. W. has brought about better conditions for its members. It has reduced the working time of its members from the 12-hour day and seven-day week to an eight-hour day, five-day week or better. It has raised wages from 20 cents an hour with no pay for overtime to a rate up to \$2.60 an hour and better, with time and one-half and double time for overtime, and frequently vacations with pay in addition. And it has immeasurably bettered the working conditions of the industry."

Concluding his article, Mr. Tracy writes: "We have 1,500 local unions and 450,000 members. As far north as Alaska, across the broad expanse that is Canada, in warm Hawaii, as far south as Panama, and in cities great and small over our United States, we have members. We are strong because our men are strong. We are brothers—loyal, one in spirit, strong in unionism. This is the I. B. E. W."

## Water Power of World Increases

The total capacity of water-power plants of the world at the end of 1947 was 86,900,000 horsepower, as determined by the Geological Survey, United States Department of the Interior. The total capacity for different years is shown in the following table:

Year (December)	Total capacity of waterpower plants (horsepower)	Comparison with 1920 (per cent increase)
1920 . . . . .	23,000,000	..
1923 . . . . .	29,000,000	26
1926 . . . . .	33,000,000	43
1930 . . . . .	46,000,000	100
1934 . . . . .	55,000,000	139
1936 . . . . .	60,000,000	161
1938 . . . . .	63,900,000	178
1940 . . . . .	69,400,000	202

1941 . . . . .	71,600,000	211
1945 . . . . .	77,800,000	238
1947 . . . . .	86,900,000	278

The table shows an increase in installed capacity of water wheels from 23,000,000 horsepower in 1920 to 86,900,000 horsepower in 1947, a very large growth in the short period of 27 years. The increase appears to be continuing, taking the world as a whole. The shortage of fuels (oil, gas and coal) and their increase in price make water power appear more desirable than ever. Although there was practically no increase in the United States during the last two years, in 1948 and the years immediately following there is indicated a possibility of an increase of about 1,000,000 horsepower a year. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is reported to be building many new plants, some of large capacity. Increased activity is reported also in Canada, France, Norway, Sweden, New Zealand and India.

# New Electrical Products

## Inexpensive Amplifier Made for Intercoms

To increase the power volume needed for adequate coverage of large or noisy areas, Execuone, Inc., of New York, has announced a new inexpensive booster amplifier for use with their systems.

Offering a practical answer to many unsolved acoustic problems, this new compact model provides increased paging volume on systems designed to call or page all stations simultaneously, the makers point out. When used with an existing sound or intercom system, audibility of staff stations and reproducers located in large and noisy departments is substantially increased.

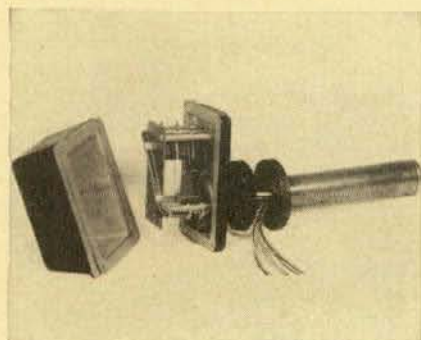
When coupled with a standard reply station, this booster solves the problem of providing audible two-way intercommunication in very noisy locations, such as machine shops, press rooms, factory areas, and the like.

Operating on 110-120 volts, AC or DC current, the amplifier yields an output of 8 watts and consumes a maximum of 53 watts of electric current. Housed in a brown crackle finished metal cabinet, it is 5¼ in. high, 4½ in. deep and 8⅝ in. long. A combination four-step volume control and on-off switch regulates volume to the desired level.

• • •

## New Relay Permits Safe Loading of Transformers

A new relay that makes automatic the safe loading of power transformers to their full thermal capacity is announced by Westinghouse. Actuated by a bimetal mounted in a well in the transformer wall in the top oil zone, the new type TRO relay continuously evaluates the hottest-spot temperature of the copper windings to operate three snap-action, self-resetting switches. The first switch oper-



New Westinghouse TRO Relay

## Light-Beam Wattmeter That Serves Special Purposes



Lightbeam wattmeter which gives readings in low-wattage low-power-factor ranges for frequencies in range from 25 to 3,000 cycles per second.

A new light-beam wattmeter developed to meet industry's need for a portable, accurate instrument giving readings in the low-wattage, low power factor ranges for frequencies of 25-3000 cycles has been announced by General Electric.

The new wattmeter's portable construction, high sensitivity, and low instrument losses make it applicable in cases where conventional wattmeters and pivoted type dynamometers operate under definite limitations.

It can be used in instrument-calibrating laboratories as a transfer standard from d-c to a-c current wattage for the calibration of other wattmeters and in laboratory production testing for such devices as small reactors, relays, selsyns, fluorescent lamps, fluorescent lamp ballast and core-cross measurements.

The instrument, completely self-contained in a walnut case, is available in two sizes—the large, high-sensitivity model and a smaller model. Binding posts, current-circuit fuse and the

light source connection are mounted on an insulated plate at the back of the instrument, thereby reducing the possibility of operators making contact with the live circuit.

The scale, approximately 11 inches long, on a multi-range instrument usually is calibrated for lower-current circuit and 150-volt potential circuit.

The indicating element is built on the air-core electro-dynamic principle with a taut suspended air-dampened moving element. To further reduce eddy current and hysteresis losses, few metal parts are used, thereby permitting accurate operation at the higher commercial frequencies.

A beam of light, triple-reflected from front surface mirrors, produces a sharp line image in the translucent scale. The relatively long light beam helps provide the high sensitivity and permits full-scale indication with only a seven-degree angular deflection of the moving element.

Full-scale wattage is indicated at power factors as low as .08, full-scale indication obtained at ratings as low as two watts for 120 volts operation.

ates with increase of transformer load to start cooling fans. If load increases and approaches the safe thermal operating limit, the second switch closes to give a warning. If load continues to increase until the thermal limit is reached, the third switch either trips the breaker or gives an alarm.

Action of the transformer relay is dependent upon the temperature of the top oil, the load carried by the transformer and the length of time the load has been carried. This load-

time-temperature characteristic is obtained by placing a heater around the bimetal in the relay, so that the bimetal is responsive to the sum of top oil temperature and a temperature proportional to the heat generated within the transformer coils. Contacts are normally self-resetting. A seal-in feature is available.

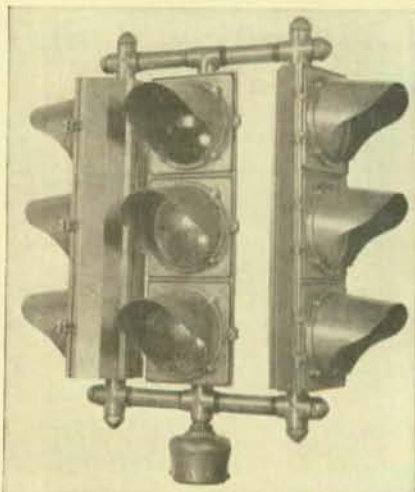
The thermal relay is designed to protect from overloads of the operational type only and will not function on short circuits unless other protective relays have failed to operate.

## New Line of Adjustable Type Traffic Signals

A new line of adjustable type traffic signals with an optical system completely redesigned to eliminate reflector deficiencies and inaccuracies has been announced by General Electric.

The new signal, available in models ranging from one-way, one-color to four or more ways with unlimited signal indications per signal face, is interchangeable with and has the same external appearance as other G-E signals manufactured in the past 10 years.

The new optical system uses a new sagged glass reflector which is supported in the housing and remains in the signal when the door is open. This reflector and lens are supplied to meet I. T. E. performance and specifications.



General Electric's 3-color 3-way traffic signal for post-top adapter mounting.

A positive, dust-tight seal between the reflector holder and the door is made by a crowned air cored resilient extruded gasket. Lens protection is provided by the same gasket as it envelopes the periphery of the lens.

A "grip type" socket of molded plastic of the "fixed focus" type is used in the new signal. The socket is held in position by Parkerized piano wire springs. Color coded Flamenol wires are soldered to the socket and run to a terminal board in each complete signal face, either in the top or bottom signal section.

• • •

## Fluorescent Luminaire For Schools, Offices

A two-lamp fluorescent light type CD-80 harmonizing with both modern and conventional architectural interior treatments for school or office use is announced by Westinghouse. Available as a direct-indirect type with

steel louvered bottom or as a semi-indirect type with a translucent plastic bottom, the unit is more versatile and can be used for the varied requirements of schools and offices.



Two-lamp fluorescent luminaire.

The plastic side and bottom panels are polystyrene extrusions for strength, durability and rigidity. Two positive acting lock springs located at the ends of the luminaire can be released by finger action permitting easy removal of the plastic.

Single and twin stem hangers are available for suspension mounting. Louvered units can be mounted on ceiling brackets when required. Starters and ballasts are accessible without removing the lamps.

• • •

## Fluorescent Night Light Operates on 2 1/2c a Month

A one-watt fluorescent night light that shines as a safety beacon in dark hallways and on steps is now available from Westinghouse. Developed some time ago by engineers of the firm's Lamp Division, Bloomfield, N. J., release of the night light has been deferred pending the clearing of production hurdles.

The new night light is expected to find wide favor in the bedroom, nursery, hall, stairway and bathroom, William J. Massey, general lamp sales manager for Westinghouse, said. He added: "The lamp likely will be regarded as sleep insurance for parents of children afraid of the dark because



Light for sleepy lad. One-watt fluorescent night light that plugs into baseboard or wall outlets.

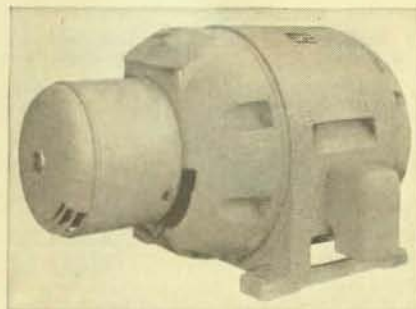
its white glow routs spooks in the children's room without awakening the lightest sleeper."

The walnut-size lamp, for use on 110-125 volt a-c service, costs so little to operate—2 1/2 cents a month for around the clock use—that most users are expected to burn it continuously for convenience. The new lamp, baby of the fluorescent family, has an average life of one year. It has a two-prong base for plugging into baseboard or wall outlets.

• • •

## New Line of General Purpose Motors Out

A new line of general purpose, Tri-Clad, high speed synchronous motors and generators in "900 series" frame



G-E "Tri-Clad" sleeve-bearing synchronous A-C generator with direct-connected exciter.

sizes, has been announced by the General Electric Company.

The new motors are available in standard ratings from 20-h.p. to 1,000-h.p. at 60 cycle speeds of 514 to 1,800 r.p.m., in either two-phase or three-phase types. Generators are available in ratings from 12 1/2 to 1250 KVA.

• • •

## Dollar Device Figures Lighting Calculations

A "pocket-size" "Calcu-light-or" approximately 4 inches by 8 1/2 inches for rapid illumination calculations has recently been developed by Westinghouse Electric Corporation. Of slide-rule design, the Calcu-light-or includes all of the technical information necessary to make illumination calculations either by the Lumen or Point-by-Point methods. No regular slide rule is required with its use nor are any additional tables or charts needed for Lumen-method calculations. A distribution curve is required for point-by-point calculations.

The Calcu-light-or is available at the price of one dollar from Westinghouse Electric Corporation, P. O. Box 868, Pittsburgh 30, Pa. or from Westinghouse distributors.

# With the Ladies



## Those Terrible Teen-Agers

IT SEEMS we hear a great deal these days about juvenile delinquency, the terrific problems that today's adolescent poses for his parents and the disgraceful goings on of "those terrible teen-agers!"

Let's look at the problem objectively and ask ourselves a question. Are the teen-agers of today any worse than we were in our adolescence, or our parents were, or even our grandparents? They may appear more often in an unfavorable light in the daily tabloids, but when we get right down to the brass tacks of the subject, they are not one bit more tempestuous, more fool-hardy, more delinquent than we were at that age. Then let's ask another question. Are parents as good now as they were some years back? And here, I can't help but feel the answer must be in the negative instead of the affirmative. Individual parents are as good and many are better than those of 20, 30, 40 years ago, but looking at the picture as a whole, our divorce rate has more than doubled, the broken-home rate is terrifically high. Among those families which are not broken, interest is not centered in the home the way it used to be. In the evening father goes out to Rotary meetings, the poker club; mother has her bridge club, or her Red Cross work and the teen-agers dash out to the corner drugstore, the movies or follow their own pursuits, unsupervised, at home.

### The Root of the Trouble

I have just read a number of fine reports and two good books on the problem of juvenile delinquency, and in the majority of cases, the children

who got into trouble were the offspring of broken homes and in the majority of the remaining cases, the children who got into the most trouble, were youngsters whose parents manifested less than adequate interest in them and love for them. Of course there were exceptions and some of the worst children had the best parents but these were the exception and not the rule.

I came to the conclusion from the reading of these reports and studies, that in many cases, the parents should have been on probation rather than the children.

### Change in Adolescence

In adolescence which occurs, roughly, in the years stretching from 12 to 20, a great many changes take place in the boy and the girl. There is great physical growth and development. The most outstanding physiological development during adolescence is the maturing of the reproductive organs. These physical changes have a profound effect on the mental and emotional side of the child's nature. Much of the behavior which parents consider unusual and often irritating, may be attributed simply to normal reaction to the physical changes which are underway and to the general process of growing up. The sooner we realize this, the better we will understand our teen-age sons and daughters and we will have taken the first and most important step toward preventing them from becoming juvenile delinquents. It is the misunderstood and unloved child who turns to wrong doing for his emotional outlet.

There is simply not room in a one-page article to discuss this tremendous problem adequately. We can but skim the surface now and perhaps at some later date delve a little deeper into individual problems and cases.

The primary duty of the mother of every adolescent is to try to understand that her baby is growing up. He is seeking for independence. He wants to try his wings. He is searching for the new, and different, and exciting. He is a real person with rights and opinions which you must learn to respect. It is high time you

stopped thinking for him and telling him what to do.

### Encourage Independence

Help him to stand alone, to make decisions himself. This is very important. When mothers continue to dominate their teen-age children, one of two things usually happens. Either the child submits willingly to the mother's decisions and thus remains dependent on the parent, and later is unable to break away and lead a normal adult life of his own—or the child rebels and becomes resentful and antagonistic toward his parents. Both situations are unhappy ones.

Guide, yes. But exercise all the tact you can muster in so doing. For example, a wise mother I know, dealt very diplomatically with the clothes problem of her 15-year-old daughter. It seemed only yesterday to her mother, that Ellen Brown was wearing pigtails and playing with her dolls and contentedly doing what her mother told her. Overnight she seemed to change and have a mind and will of her own. When a boy at the high school asked her to the Junior Prom, there was little doubt left in Mrs. Brown's mind that Ellen had "grown up." The first formal gown was the current problem for discussion and Ellen demanded that her mother buy her a red satin, strapless gown that she had seen in the window of a fashionable shop and which would have done credit to the slinkiest Hollywood siren. Ellen was adamant on the subject. But, as we said, Mrs. Brown was a wise woman. She knew her headstrong young daughter very

(Continued on page 30)





## Featuring the Jam Pot And the Pickle Jar



**A**T SUMMER'S end when all the fruits of harvest are most abundant, it is time to look ahead with provident eye to the long winter and to that part of summer which we can capture in bottles and jars to enliven winter meals. Delicious condiments can do much to brighten an otherwise drab dinner or supper.

Take piquant chili sauce for instance. Always a favorite with the men folk, it "does something" for the toughest and most tasteless cut of meat. Here's how:

### Chili Sauce

Dip 18 large ripe tomatoes in scalding water, peel and slice. Chop fine, 3 green peppers and 6 peeled onions. Mix with tomatoes and cook until tender. Add 2 cups sugar,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cups vinegar and cook 10 minutes longer, stirring well. Then add 2 tablespoons salt, 1 tablespoon each of ginger, cinnamon and allspice,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon grated nutmeg,  $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon ground cloves and stir all well. Bottle at once.

And here's a recipe for little yellow tomato preserves—the way my grandmother used to make them:

### Yellow Tomato Preserves

Use firm small yellow tomatoes. Wash, and remove skins if desired. To each pound of tomatoes allow  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup of water,  $\frac{3}{4}$  pound of sugar,  $\frac{1}{4}$  lemon thinly sliced, and 1 piece of gingerroot. Boil the lemon for 5 minutes in part of the water. Boil the remainder of the water with the sugar for 5 minutes to make a syrup. Add tomatoes, gingerroot, lemon and the liquid in which the lemon was cooked. Boil until tomatoes are clear and the sirup has thickened somewhat. Remove scum and pour into hot sterile jars. Seal.

There is nothing that gives so much zest to a slice of cold meat, a sandwich or a pot of Boston baked beans, as good, old-fashioned bread-and-butter pickles.

### Bread-and-Butter Pickles

Slice 2 quarts of fresh, crisp cucumbers and 2 cups of onions. Alternate in layers in a large bowl and season with a  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cup of salt. Cover and

let stand at room temperature for several hours or overnight. Drain. Then mix together 2 cups of strong white vinegar,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups of granulated sugar, 2 teaspoons full of celery seed, 2 teaspoons of mustard seed, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons of tumeric. Bring to a boil, add cucumbers and onions and cook till clear—approximately 3 minutes. Pack immediately in hot sterilized jars and seal. (Makes about 4 pints.)

We mustn't give all our attention to the tart and spicy but save some for the concocting of delicious preserves and jellies for those with the sweet tooth.

Think of Sunday supper some cold winter night. Picture delicious hot, crisp waffles spread with butter and luscious

### Grape Jelly

Take 6 cups of grapes (slightly underripe grapes make the best jelly). Remove stems and place in a kettle with about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cup of water. Boil the grapes until soft and strain through a clean jelly bag.

Measure the juice and place in a deep saucepan or kettle. Bring to a boil and allow to boil rapidly for 5 minutes. Skim if necessary. Add sugar— $\frac{3}{4}$  of a cup for each cup of juice—and stir until dissolved. Continue to boil without stirring until it "jells." Remove from fire and pour into hot, sterilized jelly glasses. Seal with paraffin.

The test for "jelling" is as follows: Begin to test about 5 minutes after you have added the sugar. Place a small amount of the jelly in a spoon, cool it slightly and let it drop back into the pan from the edge of the spoon. As the sirup thickens, two large drops will form on the side of the spoon at each end. When these two drops come together and fall as one drop, the juice has "jelled." The time for cooking required is any where from 12 to 20 minutes.

Here is a recipe for an old favorite that combines well with any entree to brighten up a winter meal.

### Spiced Peaches

The following recipe makes a quart. Take:

- $\frac{1}{2}$  cup sugar
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup vinegar
- $\frac{3}{4}$  cup water
- 2 sticks cinnamon
- 6 whole cloves

Combine these ingredients and bring to a boil. Reduce heat and let simmer for 5 minutes. Then take:

- 10 small peaches

Drop them into boiling water. Remove after 1 minute and plunge into cold water. Peel and stick 3 whole cloves into each peach. Drop the peaches into the hot spiced sirup and cook 10 minutes, or until just tender. Pack immediately into a hot, sterilized quart jar. Fill with the hot strained sirup and seal.

No jam closet would be complete without jars of marmalade for the breakfast toast. One of our regular readers, Mrs. Delmonico of Vancouver, B. C., wrote us recently that a marmalade recipe printed in our JOURNAL years ago was the best she'd ever had, so we thought we'd repeat it here this month:

### Sunshine Marmalade

- 1 orange
- 1 lemon
- 1 grapefruit
- $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon salt
- Sugar

Wash fruit, remove peel and slice it very thin. Parboil sliced peel three times in the following way: Add 1 quart of cold water, bring to a boil, cook 5 minutes and discard water after each cooking.

Cut fruit pulp into thin slices, remove seeds and "rag." Combine with drained, parboiled peel. To each measure add three times as much water and boil rapidly 40 minutes. Then measure this mixture and add an equal measure of sugar. Boil rapidly for 25 minutes longer, or until it thickens and becomes amber colored. Watch carefully as it boils down lest it stick or scorch. Let stand in pan till nearly cool; stir, and pour into scalded jelly glasses. When cold, cover with paraffin. (Makes about 12 glasses.)

## Terrible Teen-Agers? Not If You Know Them

(Continued from page 28)

well and she knew too that to say flatly, "No, you can't have the red gown," would have harbored anger and resentment. Mrs. Brown tactfully bought several junior fashion magazines and Ellen thoughtfully observed what the "best-dressed" teen-agers were wearing. Well the happy outcome was, that Ellen came to her own conclusion that she didn't want to look too different from other girls and together she and her mother settled on a youthful blue taffeta that was "just perfect" for the occasion.

### The Better Way

In this example you have a splendid maxim for daily practice with your teen-agers. Don't lay down too many rules. Suggestion works much better and brings much better results with far less friction and resentment.

A second rule to follow. Respect your children's privacy. If at all possible they should have rooms of their own. This being highly impossible in many cases due to present housing conditions, every child should have some part of the house in which to keep things—a desk, a chest, a closet, where his private property will be absolutely safe from curious eyes, however kind. Then there should be no third degree of questions concerning dates, telephone calls, etc. And it goes without saying that his correspondence, like your own, is sacred. Your child will confide in you readily enough if you manifest kindly interest but not if you pry.

### "Just a Perfect Friendship"

Then about friendships. Adolescents are noted for their silly crushes. They take their friends very seriously at this particular time of their lives. And often they are "boy crazy" or "girl crazy" as the case may be. Your clue is to be patient. Don't belittle. If you don't like certain acquaintances of your children, active opposition will only make the attachment stronger as experience has proved so often. So treat these (in your eyes) "undesirables" kindly and welcome them in your home where at least they are under your supervision. "Bad" friendships and youthful crushes usually dissolve themselves if not made unduly important by opposition. So just stand by and be patient.

Now about school—keep them going as long as you can. Don't let them leave before finishing high school if you can possibly help it. There will be many boys and girls working this summer, making their own money for the first time, who are not going to want to go back to school and give up their new-found financial independence this fall. Here again is a warn-

ing. Don't say, "You're going back to school and that's final!" Reason tactfully, showing that while jobs are easy to get now, it may not always be so and when more difficult days come, those with the best education will get the best jobs and the least desirable jobs will be left for those with the least education. Encourage them to take jobs after school and satisfy their longing for money of their own that way, but gently, diplomatically, get them back to high school.

### About Careers

And while we're speaking of school—a related point. Don't force careers on your children. They are individuals with individual minds and tastes of their own. They have natural aptitudes and inclinations toward what they want to do in life. It is an undisputed fact that boys and girls are more successful doing what they want to do rather than what they have to do. So don't force your machine-

minded young son to study law. It is far better to be a crackerjack mechanic than a poor lawyer. Suggest, help, but let the final choosing be your child's own.

Another suggestion—do things with your children. Have fun with them. Encourage them to bring their friends home. Make them know that your house is *their* home too—that they are a part of it and entitled to use and enjoy it.

Be really interested in your children and they will be interested in you. And regarding the home and making children feel a part of it, don't keep them in the dark about family affairs. If you are in financial straits discuss it with them. They'll be much more cheerful about doing without that new winter coat or those new ice skates when they know what the family is up against. They are a part of the family. Make them know they are an integral part.

## SPECIAL NOTICE

At its fourth quarterly meeting in 1943, the I. B. E. W. Executive Council took the following action:

"The Council advised the International Secretary that in the case of Local Unions having members in the active military service who were not entitled to military service cards, if such members report immediately to their Local on being demobilized, and the Local is willing to waive a new initiation fee on such member, the International Office will waive its portion of said fee, and the member is to be reinitiated on the payment of the current month's dues as a new member; this to apply to beneficial and non-beneficial members who went into the active military service. Beneficial members will pay, in addition to current dues, \$2 for admittance into the death-benefit fund of either the E. W. B. A. or the I. B. E. W. Motion made and seconded that the above plan be adopted. Motion carried."

At its first quarterly meeting in 1944, the Executive Council discussed the subject matter of members of the armed services being taken into our Brotherhood. The Council's report states:

"The greater part of a day was taken up in discussing how to contribute our bit towards helping the returned service men and women to fit into the post-war industrial picture, so that they may easily and readily procure profitable employment.

"The Council and the International officers were of the unanimous opinion that when an honorably discharged or released military-service citizen, who can qualify through education and experience, and who can perform work which comes within the jurisdiction of our

Brotherhood, makes application for membership into our Brotherhood within six months of his or her discharge or release from service, he or she shall be admitted to membership without the payment of any initiation or entrance fee except where a fee may be set by legislative action for beneficial purposes (death or sickness) and then the applicant will have to pay these beneficial fees. The applicant will pay dues for the month in which he or she is admitted to membership.

"Despite the fact that the Council members are in hearty accord with this plan, they feel that the matter should be passed upon in accordance with the laws of our International Constitution; therefore, they will present the subject matter to the next International Convention for consideration of the delegates, in accordance with the International Constitution."

These two actions of the Executive Council are printed in the February, 1944, issue of our JOURNAL on page 67 and in the May, 1944, issue on page 196.

We are still receiving from Local Unions applications from members who were in the armed services, and the Local Unions are taking them in without admission fee. Several of these members are now transferring to other Local Unions, and these Local Unions are questioning the action of the first Local Union in accepting into their Local Union members who have been out of service for some time and then finally decide to join the I. B. E. W.

In view of these developments, on June 24, 1948, the previous action of the Council on the subject was rescinded, to be effective August 1, 1948.

## Voter's Choice

Old fire-eating Senator "Jim" Watson, hard boiled reactionary, was once the topic of a conversation in the White House during the Coolidge administration.

"You know," remarked one of the guests, "I heard Jim make a speech back in his native Indiana one night, and when he came to his conclusion he said, 'Fellow citizens, now I have given you all the facts, and you can vote for me or go to hell!'"

President Coolidge, who had been quietly listening, intervened.

He said: "Difficult choice, wasn't it?"

## Good Agreement

This man had the habit of coming home three or four times a week three sheets to the wind, so his wife determined to teach him a lesson. With the aid of a sheet and a floor lamp she made a fair imitation of a ghost. She went in and shook her husband.

"Wash this?" he murmured sottily.

"This is the devil," was the answer.

"Shake, old horse," he said. "I married your sister."

## Two Blind Men

A man threw a nickel towards the blind man's cup. The coin missed and rolled along the pavement, but the man with the dark glasses quickly recovered it.

"But I thought you were blind?"

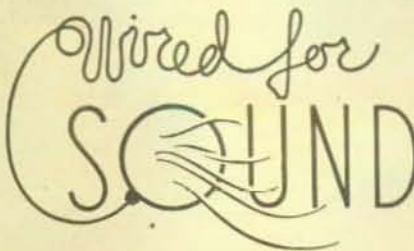
"No, I am not the regular blind man, sir," he said. "I'm just taking his place while he's at the movies."

## Who's Looney Now?

The doctor was going his rounds at the hospital, and was stopped by one patient, who demanded to know why he was put in a ward with a looney.

"He's not really looney," soothed the doctor, "and, anyway, we're very short of beds. Do you find that he disturbs you?"

"He does. He's quite crazy. Keeps saying, 'No tigers, no pink elephants, no creepy-crawlies.' And look, doc, the ward's full of 'em."



## Delighted, I'm Sure

Bill Jones called in a plumber to fix an upstairs faucet and as he and his wife were coming downstairs they met the plumber coming up. Bill said:

"Before I go downstairs I would like to acquaint you with the cause of the trouble."

The plumber politely removed his hat and murmured:

"Pleased to meet you ma'am."

## Tennis Code

A student wandered into a tennis tournament one day last season and sat in the stands. After a few minutes of interested watching he said. "Whose game?"

A shy young thing sitting behind him spoke hopefully, "I am."

## Stolen Choppers

Little Willie tugged at his mother's apron strings. "Ma, didn't I hear you tell Aunt Mary I have your eyes and daddy's nose?" "Yes, you did," said his mother indulgently. "Well, look at me now ma," said Willie. "I've got grandpa's teeth."

## Big Boy Now

Two drunks were leaning over a bar telling intimate stories of their life.

"I weighed only a pound when I was born," said one.

"Only a pound! Did you live?" asked the other.

"Did I? You should see me now!"

## Makes No Exceptions

A lawyer asked a prospective juror: "Who influences you the most—the witnesses, the judge, or the lawyers?"

And the prospect replied: "I ain't influenced by anything said by the witnesses, judge, or the lawyers. I just look at the prisoner and say to myself: 'If he ain't done anything wrong, why is he here?' and I vote 'em all guilty.'"

## Silver Lining

Boss: "What do you mean you want Wednesday off? What for?"

Worker: "My wife and I would like to celebrate our silver wedding anniversary."

Boss: "Now look. Are we going to have to put up with this every 25 years?"

## Why Laugh?

The boss returned from lunch in a good humor and called in the whole staff to listen to a couple of jokes he had picked up. Everybody but one girl laughed uproariously.

"What's the matter?" grumbled the boss. "Haven't you got a sense of humor?"

"I don't have to laugh," said the girl. "I'm leaving on Friday, anyhow."

## Onward and Downward

Customer: "I want a nice anniversary present for my husband. What do you advise?"

Shopkeeper: "May I ask how long you have been married, madam?"

Customer: "Oh, about 15 years."

Overhearing the conversation, the storekeeper's wife volunteered: "Bargain counter in basement, madam."

## Viewpoint

A taxi driver, whose fixed fare is 30 cents for the trip from the Mayflower Hotel in Washington to the Navy Department Building, received just that amount from a prosperous looking customer.

"That's correct, isn't it?" the man asked as the cabby stared at the three dimes.

"It's correct," answered the cabby, "but it ain't right."

## Good Business

In front of a grocery store an art connoisseur noticed a dirty little kitten lapping milk from a saucer that he realized was a rare piece of pottery. He dashed into the shop and succeeded in buying the kitten for a dollar.

"For that sum," he told the proprietor, "I'm sure you won't mind throwing in the saucer. The kitten looks so happy drinking from it."

"Nothing doing," said the proprietor. "That's my lucky saucer. From that saucer so far this week, I've sold 32 cats."

## Collected

A Scotsman, arrested for being drunk, faced a Glasgow judge and put forward an unusual excuse.

"I wasn't drunk," he said. "It was just I found myself outside a kirk and knowin' my unworthiness to gang inside, I knelt down on the steps."

"I see," said the magistrate, "you were holding a little service on your own. Well, we will now take up the collection. Pay seven-and-sixpence."

## They'll Do It Every Time

Registered U. S. Patent Office

By Jimmy Hatlo



WAYNE KENDRICK  
T. DELO PAXMAN  
MAURICE A. MARTIN  
LAURENCE O. MANLEY  
ERNEST C. CLIFFORD  
F. MERRILL SALTER  
ROBERT A. FESSENDEN  
VIRGINIA MCKENNEY

WAYNE KENDRICK & COMPANY  
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TELEPHONES  
NATIONAL 3807-3808

RUST BUILDING  
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.

July 28, 1948

International Executive Council  
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen:

We have examined the accounts and records of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers for the period July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, and submit herewith the following exhibits and comments:

- Exhibit "A" - Balance Sheet  
As at June 30, 1948.  
Exhibit "B" - Statement of Cash Receipts and Disbursements  
for the Period July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948.

COMMENTS

Cash on deposit was reconciled with balances verified by direct confirmation with the depositories. Undeposited receipts were traced into the banks in subsequent deposits.

All stocks and bonds were verified by direct correspondence with American Security and Trust Company, custodian. All notes were verified by inspection. We did not attempt to ascertain the sufficiency of value of the real estates securing the notes receivable.

This report does not reflect the difference between American and Canadian exchange.

Loans and advances were checked with the detailed accounts, but were not further confirmed.

The following assets comprise the pension benefit fund account:

<u>Cash</u>		
<u>American Security and Trust Company,</u>		
<u>Washington, D. C.</u>		
Pension Benefit Fund Account	\$390,524.65	
Benefit Fund Agency Account	8,892.06	
 The City Bank, Washington, D. C.		
Pension Account	255,000.00	
The Bank of Nova Scotia,		
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada -		
Pension Account	10,000.00	\$ 664,416.71
<u>United States Bonds</u>		
Treasury, 2-1/4%, 1956/59	500,000.00	
Treasury, 2-1/4%, 1959/62	500,000.00	
Savings, Series G, 2-1/2%, 1960	100,000.00	1,100,000.00
Amount to be Transferred from		
Other Cash Funds		203,718.48
<u>TOTAL</u>		<u>\$1,968,135.19</u>

This report does not include any funds collected from contractors for the payment of pensions which are controlled by trustees in accordance with the Employers' Benefit Agreement. These funds are subject to separate audit, and are not includable in the accounts of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

No provision has been made on the books or in this report for any prepaid or accrued items, or for depreciation on furniture and equipment.

We examined the method of recording receipts and made test-checks of various transactions. All disbursements were checked to checks signed by the secretary and the treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,  
WAYNE KENDRICK & COMPANY  
By

*Wayne Kendrick*

Certified Public Accountant

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
BALANCE SHEET  
AS AT JUNE 30, 1948

EXHIBIT "A"

Assets

Cash		
On Deposit .....	\$ 1,457,928.58	
Undeposited Receipts .....	14,569.54	
Returned Checks .....	615.55	
Office Fund .....	50.00	
		\$ 1,473,163.67
Investments (At Book Value)		
Stocks .....	\$ 1,362.00	
Bonds .....	7,936,214.50	
Notes Receivable Secured by Collateral .....	58,000.00	
Notes Receivable Secured by Real Estate .....	96,657.18	
		8,092,233.68
Loans and Advances .....		2,520.00
Furniture and Equipment .....		68,944.70
TOTAL ASSETS .....		\$ 9,636,862.05

Fund Accounts

Fund Account Balances		
Convention Fund .....	\$ 422,081.00	
Death Benefit Fund .....	370,107.76	
Defense Fund .....	408,427.21	
General Fund .....	5,524,647.24	
Military Service Assessment Fund .....	570,715.25	
Pension Benefit Fund .....	1,968,135.19	
Railroad Unemployment Tax Fund—System Councils .....	434.35	
Railroad Retirement Tax Fund .....	11,998.51	
Withholding Tax Fund .....	10,585.47	
Family Group Collections Fund .....	497.47	
Union Dues Fund .....	.50	
Suspense Fund		
Current Receipts Awaiting Allocation to Proper Accounts .....	\$ 495,800.26	
Accumulated Balances .....	32,284.54	
	\$ 528,084.80	
Deduct:		
Advances to Electrical Workers' Benefit Association on Unallocated Premiums and Special Assessments .....	178,852.70	349,232.10
TOTAL FUND ACCOUNT BALANCES .....		\$ 9,636,862.05

EXHIBIT "B"

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1947, TO JUNE 30, 1948

CASH BALANCE JULY 1, 1947 .....	\$ 3,742,793.86
Add:	
CASH RECEIPTS	
Receipts Allocated During Period	
Per Capita .....	\$ 5,479,893.05
Initiation Fees .....	1,104,798.64
Bond Premiums .....	4,551.41
Emblems Sales .....	8,307.50
"Electrical Worker" Sales .....	1,057.69
Reinstatement Fees .....	11,857.20
Returned Treasuries .....	1,022.43
Supplies Sales .....	46,318.65
Income from Investments .....	169,215.60
Sale of Reisch Building .....	315,000.00
Profit on Sale of Reisch Building .....	45,986.22
Book Value of Bonds Sold .....	4,768,492.10
Book Value of Stocks Sold .....	59,098.33

# CASH RECEIPTS (Continued)

Profit on Sale of Securities .....	20,374.99
Collections on Notes Receivable Secured by Collateral.....	221,197.15
Collections on Notes Receivable Secured by Real Estate.....	38,468.56
Military Service Assessments .....	59,992.60
Special and Overtime Assessments .....	30,363.61
Railroad Unemployment Tax—System Councils .....	1,453.61
Electrical Workers' Benefit Association Premiums and Special Assessments Collected .....	3,471,483.70
Family Group Collections .....	8,487.12
Reisch Building, Springfield, Illinois, Operating Receipts.....	31,262.90
Refund of Advances to National Employees' Benefit Board.....	10,000.00
Sale of San Francisco Convention Proceedings.....	4.00
Refund of Expenses of Delegates to Building and Construction Trades Department Convention .....	600.43
Collection of Advance to Employee .....	1.50
Refund of Previous Years' Fidelity Bond Premiums.....	2,943.00
Refund of Death Benefit Payment.....	1,000.00
Refunds of Pension Benefit Payments .....	450.00
Refund of Loans and Advances .....	1,024.78
Collection of Advance for Legal Expenses .....	117.50

Deduct:

Decrease in Unallocated Suspense Items .....	\$15,914,824.27
	1,999,924.80

**TOTAL CASH RECEIPTS** ..... 13,914,899.47

**TOTAL CASH ACCOUNTABILITY** ..... \$17,657,693.33

Deduct:

## CASH DISBURSEMENTS

### General Fund

#### Per Capita

American Federation of Labor .....	\$ 95,100.00
Building and Construction Trades Department .....	13,500.00
Metal Trades Department .....	9,000.00
Railway Employees' Department .....	7,338.48
Union Label Trades Department .....	1,599.96
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada .....	2,121.00
	\$ 128,659.44

Bond Premiums .....	1,719.25
---------------------	----------

#### Expenses of Delegates to Conventions

American Federation of Labor .....	5,618.74
Building and Construction Trades Department .....	4,400.00
Metal Trades Department .....	1,562.59
Union Label Trades Department.....	2,400.00
Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.....	333.10
	14,314.43

Death Claims .....	14,400.00
Emblems Expense .....	12,455.06
"Electrical Worker" Expense .....	330,821.25
Expense—International Officers .....	134,915.66
Express, Freight and Drayage, and Postage (Including Moving Expenses of Officer) .....	27,305.56

#### General Expenses

Employees' Traveling Expenses .....	\$ 2,643.11
International Vice-Presidents' Offices Miscellaneous Expenses..	6,605.02
Auditing and Special Services—International Office.....	6,066.28
Dues, Subscriptions, Etc. ....	2,819.68
Exchange .....	3,276.32
Expense Allowance to Employees.....	1,843.64
Auditing—Local Union 40 .....	3000.00
Christmas Gifts to Employees and Others.....	1,240.00
Lettering on Exterior of Building .....	1,840.00
Other .....	7,211.26
	36,545.31
Investment Expense .....	2,102.53
International Office Supplies .....	106,724.34
Insurance .....	5,084.20
Local Union Supplies .....	40,940.93
Organizing Expense .....	744,944.34
Pensions .....	26,106.65

# CASH DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

Refunds .....		455.22
Rent and Light .....		45,672.84
Returned Treasuries .....		300.00
Railroad Retirement Tax .....		44,543.67
Railroad Unemployment Tax .....		23,240.19
<b>Reisch Building, Springfield, Illinois, Operating Disbursements</b>		
Payroll .....	\$	9,976.58
Withholding Tax .....		778.70
Repairs .....		3,292.75
Light and Power .....		2,029.54
Supplies .....		320.54
Legal and Accounting .....		485.00
Taxes .....		8,138.31
Two Steel Water Tanks .....		1,414.02
Elevator Service .....		272.00
Christmas Gifts .....		347.00
Miscellaneous .....		906.84
		27,961.28
Employees .....	\$	332,650.48
International Officers .....		155,143.41
Representatives .....		632,911.63
Railroad Retirement Tax, Withholding Tax, and Union Dues not Remitted as at June 30, 1947.....		22,042.69
	\$	1,142,748.21
Deduct:		
Railroad Retirement Tax, Withholding Tax, and Union Dues not Remitted as at June 30, 1948.....	22,584.48	\$ 1,120,163.73
Telephone and Telegraph .....		27,829.18
<b>Total General Fund Disbursements .....</b>		<b>\$ 2,917,205.06</b>
<b>Convention Fund</b>		
1948 Convention Expenses .....	\$	881.24
Refunds .....		22.06
<b>Total Convention Fund Disbursements.....</b>		<b>903.30</b>
<b>Death Benefit Fund</b>		
Death Claims .....	\$	38,875.00
Refunds .....		26.40
<b>Total Death Benefit Fund Disbursements .....</b>		<b>38,901.40</b>
<b>Defense Fund</b>		
Legal Expenses .....	\$	24,650.88
Refunds .....		9.63
<b>Total Defense Fund Disbursements .....</b>		<b>24,660.51</b>
<b>Pension Benefit Fund</b>		
Pensions—International Office Members .....	\$	1,824,871.10
Investment Expense .....		125.00
Refunds .....		282.46
<b>Total Pension Benefit Fund Disbursements .....</b>		<b>1,825,278.56</b>
<b>Other Disbursements</b>		
Military Service Assessments and Refunds .....	\$	34,415.60
Railroad Unemployment Tax—System Councils .....		1,479.84
Purchase of Furniture and Equipment .....		37,452.11
Electrical Workers' Benefit Association Premiums and Special Assessments Paid .....	3,461,735.90	
Family Group Collections .....	8,390.10	
Advance to Employee .....	1.50	
Officers' Expense Advance—Special Account .....	48.99	
Advance to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Office .....	300.00	
Advance to International Representative .....	500.00	
Advance on Officer's Expenses .....	175.79	
Miscellaneous Advances .....	270.00	
Purchase of Notes Receivable Secured by Collateral .....	58,000.00	

# CASH DISBURSEMENTS (Continued)

Purchase of Bonds			
Face Value .....	\$7,650,000.00		
Premiums—Written-off as Expense .....	94,840.04		
Accrued Interest on Bonds Purchased .....	29,970.96		
Total Other Disbursements .....		11,377,580.83	
<b>TOTAL CASH DISBURSEMENTS</b> .....			16,184,529.66
<b>CASH BALANCE JUNE 30, 1948</b> .....			<u>\$ 1,473,163.67</u>

## ACCOUNTED FOR AS FOLLOWS:

### On Deposit

#### American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

Voucher Account .....	\$ 179,843.92		
Payroll Account .....	100,000.00		
Special Account .....	5,000.00		
Pension Benefit Fund Account .....	390,524.65		
Benefit Fund Agency Account .....	8,892.06		
Agency Account .....	83,662.23		
		\$ 767,922.86	

The City Bank, Washington, D. C.—Pension Account .....	255,000.00		
Union Planters National Bank & Trust Co., Memphis, Tennessee..	300,000.00		

#### The Bank of Nova Scotia, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada

Voucher Account .....	\$ 63,488.72		
Pension Account .....	10,000.00		
		73,488.72	

The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada .....	61,517.00	\$ 1,457,928.58	
----------------------------------------------------------	-----------	-----------------	--

### Undeposited Receipts

Deposited in American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.—Voucher Account During the Month of July, 1948.....	\$ 11,271.95		
Deposited in The Royal Bank of Canada, Montreal, Quebec, Canada, During the Month of July, 1948 .....	3,297.59	14,569.54	

Returned Checks .....		615.55	
Office Fund .....		50.00	

<b>TOTAL</b> .....			<u>\$ 1,473,163.67</u>
--------------------	--	--	------------------------

## Educational Lectures Are Successful in St. Louis

**L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.**—We want you to meet our educational committee—Paul J. Doran, and his two assistants: Chester Virga and Al Slepman. The first of a series of educational lecture programs started in March and will continue monthly or at times when arrangements can be made with experts from local industry on technical developments in the electrical industry at large.

Future announcements of the speakers and their subjects appear in the *St. Louis Labor Tribune*, weekly official union newspaper, and we urge our membership to be alert for these notices as the lectures will be of great interest to all who wish to learn of the many developments that are taking place constantly in our business.

The writer has written for years of the necessity for wideawake men to acquire education and make themselves more useful to a trade that will not be replaced. In St. Louis, the electrical workers have carved a place with the contractors, various trades, and builders as men who know their business and we are known to keep up with the times so as to do a better job for the public.

**L. B. E. W. Local No. 1** has made tremendous strides in members' education in recent years and we are proud of it, too. We have conducted courses in electronics, in services and wiring, and in building codes and procedures. The educational committee announced that a new course in services and wiring will open soon, and instructions will be given in conjunction with local educational institutions.

This series of educational lectures has the whole-hearted support of the executive group of Local No. 1 and the International Office, represented by Frank W. Jacobs, **L. B. E. W.** vice president, who maintains his headquarters at **L. B. E. W. Local No. 1 Union Hall**, at 4249 Gibson Avenue.

**M. A. "MORRY" NEWMAN, P. S.,**  
*The Lover of "Light" Work.*

## Young Men of Local Seen As Credit to the I.B.E.W.

**L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.**—In normal times the construction industry is a part-time affair, and with a layoff just around the corner there wasn't much inducement to take new blood into the industry. However, conditions are not normal, there are no layoffs; so we have quite a few new faces in the Local. Many of them are young, full of pep and will be a credit to the **L. B. E. W.** and to the trade. They are bright and alert, and are glad to do their bit for the Local. They have organized a softball team which is doing very nicely.

The oldtimers are so used to certain things that they see no need for changes. I hope the youngsters will not only see the need but will work for the changes. Tools for instance—why should a man have to buy and maintain so many tools? Tools should belong to the contractor. We'll use them, let the contractor supply them. And vacations with pay! Why not? It can be done, let's go after it. And they may even think of something I missed. More power to them!

**I. S. GORDON, P. S.**

# Local Lines

## NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

## Brother Scholtz in 13th Year as Baltimore B.M.

**L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.**—Here we are, after several months' absence, with lines of news from our organization to your most interesting and educational magazine, and if Brother Scholtz our business manager, is justly rewarded for his efforts you will hear from us every month. Brother Scholtz is starting his 13th year as business manager of Local Union 28. He is also a member of the International Executive Council, and I would say he has about all of the work a superman could handle.

The officers and members of the bowling league want it definitely understood that their banquet was sponsored by the league and paid for out of their own funds, and not as some members seem to think, with funds from the local union.

By the way fellows, anyone interested in bowling with a swell group of guys this coming season, should get in touch with John Franz. The boys want to have 16 or 18 teams next season, if possible.

Any member of the local who is interested in Blue Cross insurance should see Brother Ed Rost not later than November 20, 1948. He will, I am sure, be glad to tell you all about it.

Be not slow to visit the sick for that shall make thee to be beloved. This local union has one of the most competent sick committees I know of, headed by its chair-

man, Campbell Carter. So, fellows, if you know of a Brother who is under the weather and cannot find time to visit him, drop him a card and then turn his name over to that grand old guy, Campbell Carter.

At the next writing I will be able to tell you all about our big crab feast and picnic.

After doing a lot of reading about this and that I decided to refer to the dictionary for the proper definition of the term, "trade union." This is what I found:

"Trade union—an organized association of workmen formed for the protection, promotion, and security of the common interest."

This brings to mind a quotation of our President Ed Rost, "and he who does not guard his fellow's security is diligently engaged only in the destruction of his own."

We have just learned that Brother Rost did a very fine job in preparing for a double wedding of his daughters, Mary Virginia and Elizabeth Ellen, who were married on the 10th of July. The reception was held at Brother Rost's home and a grand time was had by all.

**ALFRED S. ANDERSON, P. S.**

## Veteran Duluth Members Honored at Smorgasbord

**L. U. 31, DULUTH, MINN.**—It was during the smorgasbord and dance held at

## Duluth Men Honored for Long Service



These 11 members of **L. U. No. 31, Duluth, Minn.**, were honored at a party in the Napoleon Duprey V.F.W. post clubrooms. All have been members for 25 years or more. Back row, left to right: Charles Lyons, William Gooder, Walter Kaminski, George Stock and Ed Erickson. Front row: Frank Berg, Earl Sawyer, Alvin Peterson, Arne Swenson, Harry Viking and Carl Ettinger. Present at the party but not in the picture was Martin Haglund. Medals were presented to each by Frank McCauley, president of the union. Three others also will get pins.

the Napoleon Duprey Veterans for Foreign Wars club rooms on Friday evening, April 30th, that time was called by President Frank McCauley to present the honored veteran union members with service lapel pins.

Those honored were: John Snyder, William Gooder, 45 years; Charles Lyons, 40 years; Frank Berg, Walter Kaminski, Alvin J. Peterson, Chester Margeneau, Louis Latremouille, Martin Haglund, 30 years; George Stock, Harry Viking, Earl Sawyer, Arnold Swenson, Ed Erickson, Carl Ettinger, 25 years.

This party, the first held since the war, was very much a success. It was well attended by the membership, their wives and lady friends. The smorgasbord presented a tasty choice of foods, and the dancing a variety of waltzes, schottisches, two-steps, etc. The party committee headed by Brother Michael Wolover, chairman, and Brothers Ralph Olson, Clyde Giles, George Stock, Floyd Gordon, Rudy John, Togie Falk, Walter Parsons, Bernard Stapleton, Laird Lampson, are deserving of a well-earned "thanks" for it was their planning and arrangements that made the party the success it was.

MILTON O. RUDD, P. S.

### Candidates Should Be Judged by Their Records

**L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.**—Since 1933 the myth has steadily grown among our people that the 16-year Rooseveltian era was demonstrative proof that the American people associate the Democratic Party with the only hope of the working man. Yet the fact remains that it was only with the help of anti-labor, reactionary Democrats that the flood of suppressive State and Federal legislation against organized labor was spawned since the war.

One dollar will get you five that not 1 per cent of our people can enunciate the basic differences of the two platforms as parroted in Philadelphia.

A great many of our people are still Republican-minded; which fact by no means detracts from their ability to understand and practice the concepts of the American Federation of Labor. They are good union men and women.

Others are sniffing noses at Henry Wallace in a sort of frustrated despondency and disgust with both major parties; they find the odor here very tantalizing but are leary of highly-flavored dishes as regular diet.

The point of this letter is that there will be little choice next November between two odors. Labor's League for Political Education has sensed this and is preparing a list of INDIVIDUALS who will be running for Congress on November 2—some Republican, some Democrat, some utopian. The records of these INDIVIDUALS in their respective Congressional districts will be laid before us for study. Handsome will be as handsome did—not as handsome said.

You and I will go along this year with L. L. P. E., or else.

Less than 40 per cent of the total registered voters turned out in 1946, and it is reasonable to assume that this applies also to organized labor. We have one more chance of salvation this November. Please register now.

LEONARD SMITH, P. S.

### Labor Day Should Be Time For a Sober Reckoning

**L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.**—We have come to Labor Day. This is a day created by organized labor and set aside from other holidays as the working man's

own particular holiday. It is a day on which he might remember the struggles of the past and resolve to progress socially and economically year by year in spite of all anti-labor obstacles.

It was in 1882 that this holiday was born and the date of observance was set for the first Monday in each September. Colorado, in 1887, was the first state to enact it into its state legislation. Since then it has become not only a legal holiday in the United States, but in Canada also.

While on the subject of dates, and in particular the 1800's, it might be remembered that the A. F. of L. was born in 1881 and reorganized in 1886. Also that Congress in 1884 created a National Bureau of Labor and in 1886 converted this bureau into an independent Department of Labor in the Government.

The late 1880's and early 1900's marked the beginning of organized warfare between organized anti-labor forces and organized labor. Many millions of dollars have been spent by anti-labor groups on so-called American and other plans with the policy always of destroying the unity of organized labor. Every effort was made to separate, divide and starve the workers into such submission that they would eat from any hand that offered food enough for bare existence.

Today labor is in a more favorable position and will remain that way, IF it stands united, continues to oppose all unfair tactics of any kind and builds for itself a reputation for moral, social, stable and economically sound organization.

Someone has said that individualism and isolationism have taken a back seat since the turn of the century. Isolationism, maybe, but not individualism.

A wage earner tries to cooperate with his fellow workers by joining a trade union. But too often this social-minded person is really seeking self-preservation rather than cooperative brotherhood. He may join other fraternal or cultural organizations but always with the individual self-seeking rather than the good of all.

But taking union men off the pan as particular examples, all we citizens of this great country have not yet learned to cooperate with each other and at a time when we seek cooperation of other countries with each other and with ourselves. Human welfare must come first and until we become imbued with this idea and elect a government under this standard we will fail in our purpose.

We concede that industry and finance are big business and are entitled to fair profits. Organized labor is big business also, seeking human welfare for all working men and women.

Industry and finance must concede that human welfare comes first before profits and withdraw from the viewpoint that small privileged groups can govern the destiny of our nation.

Chaotic conditions are exhilarated by laws legislated in the heat of opinion created by unfair groups or groups affected by, but unfamiliar with the true conditions.

We like to talk about the American standard of living. When we think of this, we think of a worker with a car, many modern appliances in the home, with maybe a little savings and perhaps a camp on some water's edge. There are such standards, and at least our standard of living may be better than in some



"All right, Alice, call a 'competent electrician.'"

other countries. The fact remains that the term also applies to communities whose standard is far too low. Slums still exist, the last war proved there is still much illiteracy, there are communities of free people unable to vote and mob force has not given way to law and order. All these conditions exist in low wage communities.

The demand of organized workers is a rebellion against these low standards in these United States, and for the maintenance of a standard by good citizens of all communities who exercise their responsibilities as such, and who are able, with their wages, to pay their way without government regimentation or public charge.

Then, and only then, can we talk above a whisper about the American standard of living.

FRED KING, P. S.

## Fort Worth Local Has a New, Modern Building

**L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEX.**—Here we are again with a report from out where the West begins. The Local has been very busy preparing for the day that will soon be here when we can go to the polls and show the lawmakers that we don't like the Taft-Hartley bill and other laws that have shackled labor.

The Texas State Federation of Labor convention was recently held here and our delegates, Brothers G. H. Burt, E. L. Kenderdine and Fred Otto made a nice report and now that the bell has sounded the fight is on and labor is making a comeback.

I was wondering just why Brother Haney, our chairman, kept showing up at the meetings the contract committee had with the contractors. Now I know. He was there to see that we get more money per hour, for he is going to have more clothes to buy and another mouth to feed in the near future. Brother Haney, here's one consolation—another dependent, more take-home pay.

I promised to have a picture of our new home in the JOURNAL. Here it is, thanks to Brother Tinsley, our photographer. The building is 40 feet by 75 feet. It is a two-story buff brick. On the first floor are five offices, foyer, recreation room, kitchen and ladies' and gentlemen's rest rooms. The meeting hall is on the second floor. All rooms are painted in pastel shades. The ground floors are asphalt tile, the second floor is white oak. The meeting hall has theater chairs that are elevated on a six-inch platform around the outside wall, leaving the center of the lodge rooms usable for dancing and other recreation.

The recreation room is furnished with oak furniture. The kitchen is equipped with an electric range, an 11-foot Frigidaire and work tables.

The business managers' and financial secretary's offices are furnished in all new steel furniture. The building is completely air-conditioned.

We have an extra large lot with ample parking space which is all flood-lighted.

All you out-of-town Brothers, when passing through Cow-Town, drop in to see us. You will always be welcome.

This is about all I have this time. Look for me next month. Come to our meetings each second and fourth Tuesdays and don't forget to vote.

EARL F. ROBINSON, P. S.

## New Headquarters of Fort Worth Local



Two-story buff brick structure of Local Union No. 116, Fort Worth, Tex. The building, which has complete accommodations, measures 40 feet by 75 feet.

## Reviews Disaster Caused By Flooding of Columbia

**L. U. 125, PORTLAND, OREG.**—The recent news in our territory is tragic news. A disastrous flood swept this area, in fact both the Snake and Columbia Rivers were flooded for nearly their entire lengths and caused millions of dollars damage and a number of deaths.

Occasionally the mighty Columbia rises a little above flood stage in this area, but it certainly went on a rampage this year, reaching the highest level since 1894. It seems that Mother Nature got her weather schedules all mixed up in eastern Washington and Oregon and on the western slope of the Rocky Mountains and really showed us little humans what she can do. The crest reached a level of 15 feet above flood stage and remained above flood stage for 45 days. The stream flow of the Columbia above Portland rose to slightly above 1,000,000 cfs. The silt-laden water discolored the Pacific Ocean for miles off-shore.

The increase in the river flow caused a large reduction of hydrogeneration. One plant was completely shut down, making it necessary to call on steam plants to supply the deficiency. It was a battle of sandbags and water pumps to keep the steam-generating plants in this area operating to help meet the power demand of the Northwest Power Pool. One aluminum-reduction plant located in the flooded area was shut down to avoid major damage; fortunately, it was not flooded. By hurried construction of auxiliary dikes, it was possible to keep a second plant operating at full capacity.

As a result of high water, normal activity was slowed down and many people were thrown out of work. But not so the electrical worker. It is during troubled conditions that he hits the ball. They worked many long hours trying to maintain vital service and to restore service once it is interrupted. I often wonder if management genuinely appreciates this extra effort put forth to maintain and

protect their property in times of stress. It must be loyalty to the cause that will keep a man working continuously for 30 to 40 hours. After he becomes dog tired, the little extra money he receives doesn't seem worth the effort.

Service must be maintained. The modern adage should read, "The kilowatts must be kept flowing." Many ingenious jobs were done to keep these kilowatts flowing, and many interesting experiences were brought to light. Of course, we had the telephone operator, who stuck to her post under trying conditions. Substation operators inspected their station equipment and operated disc switches in a row boat. The switchyard was under three feet of water. Linemen and electricians also acquired a journeyman boat operator's status by reason of the experience gained while cutting and removing trees from lines, raising heavy line conductors, servicing high- and low-voltage transmission and distribution lines, removing operating mechanism from oil switches, etc., while working on a row boat or tug boat. It is quite a sight to see a lineman working in a life preserver.

On May 31 disaster struck when a railway fill protecting one side of the city of Vanport broke allowing a wall of water to rush over the project, completely destroying it in less than an hour. Vanport was the largest housing project in the country, and at the time of the catastrophe housed approximately 18,000 persons. It is a miracle that the loss of life was so small. A few days later, another dike gave way, allowing water to back up behind the main river dike, flooding approximately 9,000 acres of rich farm land and hundreds of homes adjacent to Portland. One of our members, Mike Skaggs, was caught in the rush of water while servicing line trouble and lost his life.

At this writing nearly all electrical facilities have been restored to normal and industry is back to its pre-flood schedules. Farms are being replanted. But it will be a long time before the unfortunate people who lost their homes or whose

homes were damaged by the flood can get back to normal.

FLOYD D. PARKER.

### Philadelphia Slogan for Month: "Safety First"

**L. U. 126, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**—Local No. 126 is located in the City of Brotherly Love, better known as Philadelphia.

It is also the place where the Republican and Democratic conventions were held. They picked the candidates, but don't forget that we do the voting.

Local No. 126 is progressing very nicely, the meetings are well attended in spite of the hot weather we have been having.

Our slogan for this month is "Safety First At Work." Will you not join us and help make a safety record that will be hard to beat by anyone?

Any journeyman lineman looking for some timber to hike look us up. Bring your traveler with you.

F. SAM LOCKARD, P. S.

### New Vice President Is Named for Toledo Local

**L. U. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO**—With the summer lull and the vacation period with us, news around L. U. 245 and Toledo, Ohio, is somewhat at a premium. However, we have a couple of items that may be of interest.

Upon action of the local, the office of vice president was declared vacant. President Steve Laporte has appointed Brother Ed Dukeshire as our new vice president. Congratulations, Ed.

The Central Labor Union of Toledo, of which this local is a member has recently taken a step forward in its political action campaign. It has publicly endorsed, and hopes to aid the campaign of, city councilman and vice mayor of Toledo, Thomas Burke. Mr. Burke is running on the Democratic ticket for the U. S. House of Representatives in opposition to the incumbent Homer Remy, Republican. The incumbent has supported the Case anti-labor bill and the Taft-Hartley bill and gone down the line with his party on all important measures. The particular point of interest in this article is that Mr. Burke is a member and officer in the C. I. O. It is felt that the C. L. U. has taken a forward step in joining the C. I. O. in this campaign.

PAUL SCHIEVER, P. S.

### Suggests Organization Go On Air to Tell Cause

**L. U. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.**—There doesn't seem to be any local news worthy of qualifying for the JOURNAL. However, I will state that there is about enough work to keep the Local Union members off the bricks.

Election time has come and gone and left us with the following good Brothers to take up the duties of carrying on for the Local: president, Charlie Dockter; vice president, Reuben Rose; recording secretary (pro tem), James Kerrigan.

Jimmy deposited his card with us a little less than two years ago and President Tracy has to say, "Okay, Jimmy," before it's legal. Our financial secretary is Paul Miller; treasurer, William de Karske; business manager, Harry

Haines; executive board, George Darling, Joe Becker, "Gene" Leonard, Dick Kett and Roscoe Pitts. Examining board, Earl Hawker, Ina Ferris and Dean Combs.

To whom it may concern (that is possibly the officers of the I. O. or some of the larger Locals who have the finances and the ability); I believe that the I. B. E. W. should take to the air. We should broadcast our cause and inform the general public that we are good citizens, good workers, are peaceful in our negotiations, faithful to our contracts and not a bunch of hoodlums that the "public press" sometimes tries to tell the citizenry we are.

If we would defeat our enemies at the polls, we must enlist the help of "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker" and everybody else that benefits by our trade and commerce with them. We know that when we are all working at good wages it makes prosperity for the whole of the community, but the so-called public doesn't seem to realize it.

The U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the NAM make a big job of selling their cause, just or unjust, and in my opinion often unjust, to the voters.

Now in order to get legislators who will be favorable to us, it looks as if we had better get busy and sell the "public" on our cause. Let's get on the air. Broadcast, Brother, broadcast!

RALPH D. BOOROM, P. S.

### Service Buttons Given 170 at East St. Louis

**L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.**—One hundred and seventy Brothers were presented with 25-year pins at the dinner meeting of Local No. 309. The ceremony took place Saturday night, May 1.

Six hundred Brothers and their friends and families attended and by their own assertion had a very enjoyable time.

Our president, George Viner, officiated at the short business meeting and presented the service pin to Brother B. S. "Bert" Reid. Bert has been our business agent, he holds the oldest card in the Local. He represented the entire group at the ceremony.

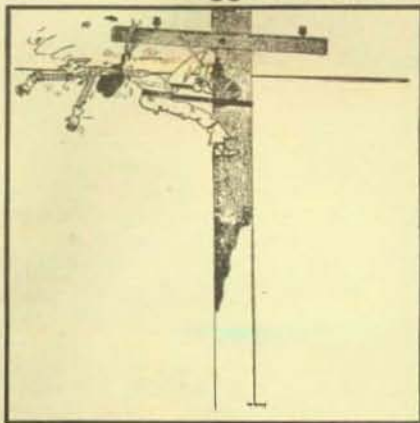
There are many Brothers with more

### Veteran Honored



Brother B. S. Reid, of L. U. No. 309, East St. Louis, receiving from George Viner, president of the Local, service pin for long and meritorious service.

## DANGER! Ragged Clothes!



## BE SMART—DRESS SMART Ragged Clothes Catch ON—

Wires-Nails-Hooks & Moving Parts!

Safety Committee      Poster 1-4-40      I. B. E. W., Local 77

Above is another in the series of safety cartoons drawn by Brother Ted Munson, L. U. No. 77.

than 25 years' service; they were included in the group.

RENE LAMBERT, P. S.

### Brother Dowd of Utica Awarded 30-Year Button

**L. U. 310, UTICA, N. Y.**—This communication will serve as an introduction to Local Union No. 310, formed in August, 1945, by a group of Brothers living in the Utica territory of the Central New York Power Company.

The present membership consists of 100 "A" members and 450 "B" members.

Brother Dowd has been a member of the Brotherhood since 1918 and has the longest membership of anyone in our Local. Brother Dowd originally joined the Brotherhood while working as a lineman for the Home Telephone Company and has worked for several contractors. For a number of years he has been with the Central New York Power Company.

He has been named as an "A" member delegate to the International convention at Memphis, along with Brother Dell Holman as a "B" member delegate.

Brother Dowd is a first class lineman, a steward and a member of the executive board.

Our Local has enjoyed very good relations with the Central New York Power Company and has what we believe to be one of the best contracts in the country.

ROY F. CARAHER, R. S.

### Ontario Agreements Met With Stiff Opposition

**L. U. 339, PORT ARTHUR and FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO, CAN.**—It is a long time since this Local has been heard from. Greetings to all. Local Union No. 339 has grown considerably in the past few years and we have organized the inside men.

The inside men's agreement has been negotiated but the Telephone, Light and

Power employees are meeting with difficulties and it is possible that they may have to go to arbitration. Agreements this year, especially in the Building Trades, met with stiff opposition. All but the Sheet Metal Workers are settled and I hear that Brother Shaw, business agent of the Toronto Local of the I. B. E. W., may be appointed to the Conciliation Board. If so, Brother Shaw, drop in on Local No. 339 if you are in the neighborhood.

Bowling will be instituted for relaxation this fall and several ball teams are organized. Preparations are under way for our annual picnic, so the horseshoe experts will have to prove it.

Our convention delegates are President Phat Wilson and his brother, Brother Wilson has just been elected for his second term. We wish them a good convention and also wish that the outcome of the convention will have an effect on the improvement of labor laws in Canada and the U. S. A.

This Local has incorporated into its by-laws a resolution that any new journeymen that become members must join as "A" members and also that any apprentice who becomes a journeyman must change to the "A" group.

A. E. FORD, P. S.

## Toronto Local Elects Many New Officers

**L. U. 353, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA**—Our elections for Local Union officers took place in June of this year, and there are several new members on the executive board, with only Brother Stan Melville, chairman of the board, being reelected. Brother Chuck Bailey, formerly vice president, is now a member of the executive board; also Brother Art Matthews and Brother Jimmy Sparks. Brother Jack Price is our new president and, as Brother Price has been president before and has held other offices during his long membership with the union, he has a good idea of what it is all about; and, being a progressive sort of a fellow, we expect there will be a bit more interest shown in local union affairs. Brother Bill Findlay has been elected vice president and, if he makes as good a job of it as he did of the bowling league, he will be doing all right. Brother Cecil M. Shaw was reelected business manager-financial secretary; Brother Johnny Dolson, reelected treasurer, and Brother Frank Bentley, reelected recording secretary. The examining board has two new members, Brother Percy McWilliams and Brother Fred Cramp, with Brother Earl Williams being reelected. On the whole, it is a fine body of men; and, as long as the membership continues to elect sound, sensible men to these offices, then Local Union 353 will continue to progress.

Brother John Noble, Sr., a former member and president of Local 353 and now a member of Local 636, acted as installing officer and did a very fine job. Brother Noble is one of the real old-timers of the trade union movement in Canada and still wears a ring that was presented to him by Local Union 353 in 1913. He is still very active in labor organization and is a representative of the American Federation of Labor in Canada. He is gifted with a very remarkable memory, and some day he and Brother Shaw and myself are

## Honoring Veteran at Utica, N. Y.



Brother Joseph Dowd (second from left), of L. U. No. 310, Utica, N. Y., who received a 30-year service button recently. With him are, from left: Roy Caraher, recording secretary; Lawrence McLoughlin, president; Alfred Frankland, financial secretary.

going to get together and write a history of Local Union 353, dating from the time the charter was granted to a group of linemen in 1903.

In this fair province there is a law that says every employer must give his employes a one-week holiday with pay and, through our union agreement, every union electrician is entitled to a two-week vacation with pay. This vacation pay is kept track of by the use of vacation-pay books, which are purchased by the employe from the Government for the sum of 25 cents and are then given to the employer, who affixes stamps every pay period equal to 4 per cent of the employe's wages. This is 4 per cent over and above the wages. Some employers supply the books free of charge, some supply the books and charge the employe the 25 cents, and others put the stamps in if the employe supplies the book. It sounds a bit confused, but the fact is that every employe is responsible for his own book, and it is up to him to make sure that his employer has a book for him. If he is not getting these stamps, then he is working for less than the union rate and is liable to fine or assessment by the local. If he accepts cash instead of insisting on the proper procedure, he is defeating the purpose of the arrangement and is still liable to get in trouble, not only with the union but with the industry and labor board. The 4 per cent is not meant for extra pay, but for a paid vacation and the majority of members realize this and are all in favor, so that the few who do not play the game are not going to be dealt with kindly, as they are spoiling it for those who do want it. Taking these holidays makes quite a difference in the employment situation as well. For instance, when a man takes two weeks' vacation that makes employment for another man during that two weeks; and, when this situation is multiplied by several hundred, quite a few more men can be put to work.

You are to be congratulated, Mr. Editor and your staff, for getting the JOURNAL out in good time, and there are less complaints from members not getting their JOURNALS at all. I have just received the August edition, and it isn't even August yet; and it is also a pleasure to see letters from sister Canadian locals.

W. FARQUHAR, P. S.

## Reports New Chicago Local Is On Way Up

**L. U. 371, CHICAGO, ILL.**—After one year as an I. B. E. W. Local, the members now wonder why we did not affiliate years ago. In the past, most of our time, energy and money were spent in trying to uphold our position as an independent union and in this we had a certain measure of success. But the last year as an I. B. E. W. Local has proven better in every respect. We received the cooperation of all other A. F. of L. union members, especially Local Union No. 134, I. B. E. W., which is now a member of the Joint Board of Telephone Locals. The I. O. also has been very helpful in all of our problems of getting started as an I. B. E. W. Local.

Our contract with the Illinois Bell Telephone Company for the first time was negotiated jointly with Local Unions No. 134, 315, 336, 368, 371, 381 and 399. Jointly these I. B. E. W. Locals represent all the employes in the Plant Department in Illinois Bell Telephone Company territory. There were many improvements and we are now engaged in negotiating amendments with the able assistance of International Vice President Boyle.

Our members now find it a pleasure to be able to show a card which needs no apologies.

HARRY JOHNSON, Pres. and B. M.

## Canadian Rail Workers' Wage Boost Is Satisfying

**L. U. 409, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA—**The big news up here in Canada is the recent wage increase of 17 cents an hour for all railroad workers. It took six months of negotiating, the presentation of a united front by 18 railroad unions, and the threat of a nation-wide strike to make the companies come to an agreement.

While the award is six cents short of bringing us up to a pre-war standard of living, there is general satisfaction about the settlement. The retroactive feature will help straighten up many a wobbly budget. Should the inflation spiral cut into our buying power again, we will have this successful experience as a lever.

At our July meeting, six new members were initiated: Albert Riddle and G. F. Robson, electricians, John Kemp, apprentice, and Peter Whitehill, F. A. Ethier and M. W. Ross, helpers. A new Local made its appearance in Winnipeg, inside telephone men receiving a charter under L. U. No. 1170.

Four Brothers recently suffered adversity, Norm Bemister suffering the most acutely when he lost his 21-year-old daughter in a traffic accident. Bill Marsh underwent surgery following an accident at work. Andy Moffat is still recuperating from an appendectomy and Clarence Reid is off from work with blood poisoning.

While this is being written, the Fort Rouge electricians are scattered all over the Dominion on their two-weeks' holiday and the Transcona boys are ready to leave on theirs. But when this appears in print, electricians from all over America will be pointing toward the Atlantic City convention of the I. B. E. W. I hope delegates Wilson and Marsh from No. 409

will bring this time lag to the attention of the editor.

At Fort Rouge, two Brothers were recently retired on pension, Roy Poapst and Bill Mollison. They were the subject of a presentation on behalf of the staff, Dick Gant officiating at the parting.

MAURICE J. POTHIER, P. S.

## Waterbury Business Manager Has Serious Accident

**L. U. 420, WATERBURY, CONN.—**We are sorry to report that our business manager, Francis J. Scully, has met with a serious injury, the result of an accidental fall while on the job. His back is in a cast and the bones of his left foot badly crushed. He is under care of an eminent bone specialist at Presbyterian Hospital in New York City and will require many long weeks of hospitalization. Again we say, what a regrettable misfortune, for Frank was an exponent of the careful and conscientious type of worker. All in our Local and our sister Locals hope and trust for a speedy recovery.

Other Brothers on the sick list include Ray McLean, Don Beardsley, Jack Maher and Bob Finley. Ray, they tell me, is quite a sick boy, having spent some time in the hospital. The other lads are back on the job again.

We had hoped for a complete and final report on all unit officers' elections for this writing, but to date we have available only the Devon, Bristol, Meriden, New Britain and Waterbury reports, to wit: Chairman, vice chairman, recorder and assistant business manager in that order of the following units: Alfred Westover, Gil Wilson, George Hall and Louis Emory of Devon; Bob Hamel, Bob Peter-

son and Charlie Saxon of Bristol; Ed Prillwitz, Frank Graves, Clarence Rader and Charlie Kenny of Meriden; Ed Johnson, Gus Stanley, Don Stanton and Frank O'Brien of New Britain; George Bunce, Bill Dumschott, Ray Shove and "Dutch" Kunkel of Waterbury.

Francis O'Brien, our very capable financial secretary, exponent of silver-tongued oratory, constitutionalist and expert on all matters dealing with finances, rates, schedules, etc., has had a special appointment by our executive board to serve as our business manager during the illness of Francis J. Scully.

We note the passing of Joseph W. Reynolds, of Naugatuck, Conn., who was prominently known up and down the valley as the representative of all A. F. L. Carpenters' Unions. Resident of his home town for more than 50 years, he was also identified in the political field, having served in several capacities in the town government as well as being a former Burgess. Quite active in fraternal circles, he has left behind, at the age of 81 years, a host of friends down through the years; soft-spoken and kindly by nature, but adamant in following his chosen field of labor's activities. Your writer is proud to have been acquainted with such a man.

Yours in Brotherhood,

ALBERT H. DOUGHTY, P. S.

## Aberdeen (Wash.) Local Graduates Apprentices

**L. U. 458, ABERDEEN, WASH.—**I am enclosing a picture of our first graduating class of apprentice wiremen to come from our State, Government, union and employer joint program.

L. U. No. 458 held a short meeting on June 15, which was attended by employers, workers, school representatives and our local press representatives for the presentation of "Certificates of Completion" of the approved apprentice training course.

Short addresses were made by International Representative Gene Heiss, Apprentice Committee Chairman Walter Campbell, Trade School Principal Carl Johnson, and union member teacher of apprentice classes, Guy Narrance.

Brother Gene Heiss, our International Representative for this area, made the presentation of the certificates, with congratulations, to each graduate. That was the conclusion of our formal meeting and everybody finished out the evening in a fine friendly way with plenty of beer and lunch to help out.

We hope to have an even larger class next year, with improved training facilities made available by the employers. Also there is a good possibility of starting another class for journeymen instruction where subjects covering recent developments will be kicked around. Most of our members are always glad of an opportunity to better their knowledge, especially in a craft advancing as fast as ours.

If you can find space in our JOURNAL for the picture and a few lines I'm sure it will give the boys a boost. Credit for the picture belongs to Irvine T. Seath of the Aberdeen Daily World.

W. D. JENNINGS, B. M.

## Apprentices Graduated in Aberdeen



First graduating class of apprentice wiremen, of L. U. No. 458, Aberdeen, Wash. Seated, from left: John Fitzpatrick, Ed Johnson and Art Allen. Standing are Fred Fleming, Doug Laue and Merle Girard.

## Membership Button Should Be a Source of Pride

**L. U. 465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.**—What a long way we have come in our labor relations since the early days of our struggle for recognition. I am reminded of this by the attitude of some members we find occasionally. A guy gets a pretty hum feeling inside when a member shoves a monthly dues button back, saying he doesn't need a button. We have worked hard for the right to wear them, and are proud of them. We can assume our labor-management relationship is fairly healthy, but can only hope our public relations are the same. Being a good-will agent of our organization and displaying its emblem is one way to develop a little more friendly public feeling. This will prove to be an asset to all of us as time goes on. If we accomplish that much, we will only be doing a small bit of what industry does, in expending time and money to develop exactly what we need. A very good selection of emblems can be obtained from our International Office any time, as displayed in the JOURNAL each month.

Members who man the San Diego Gas and Electric Co. line crews put in a pretty rough time back in the mountains this month. A great portion of this territory was ravaged by a forest fire that crept along our 12-kv. distribution lines, making it necessary for the crews to work night and day to restore service to the stricken area. This is a terrific price to pay for a possible careless toss of a match or cigarette.

When we were returning from the fire one night, a fox jumped in front of the car, and a few minutes later a deer trotted a block or so in front of us before veering off into the brush. Also, countless small game scampered for cover. Too few people witness what our wildlife goes through when they are burned out by fire.

Aside from the bedraggled and tired line crews, we suffered but one casualty—R. J. Smith, from the Oceanside district, was badly injured while working in the burning area. While our crews are ever ready to answer these emergency calls, we hope they will be limited this year.

Delegates you will meet at the International Convention from Local 465, San Diego, will be W. A. Hayward, president; D. V. Jewett, business manager; J. B. Laing, Charles Bartlett, Bill Herringer and Jack Loftus.

LES. BENSON, P. S.

## Jackson Brothers Work On \$20,000,000 Plant

**L. U. 480, JACKSON, MISS.**—Believe it or not, here's one from Local Union No. 480 of Jackson, Miss., "the Cross Roads of the Deep South."

First let us say a few words for our Capital City which is growing by leaps and bounds. We boast a population of nearly 120,000 and are still growing. At the present time we have plenty of work and a wage scale of \$2.00 per hour.

Local Union No. 480 members are proud of our increasing membership and especially some of our work. The 70,000 K. V., Rex Brown Electric Generating Plant is nearing completion at a cost of nearly \$20,000,000 for Mississippi Power and Light Company. Pictured are the electricians on the Rex Brown Steam Electric Generating Plant here in Jackson, for all Mississippi. This job has

## Jackson Men Employed on Big Job



Brothers of L. U. No. 480, Jackson, Miss., who worked at the Rex Brown Steam Electric Generating plant, Jackson, an important link in power expansion program under way in that state.

been very attractive to all members of No. 480 as well as members of other Locals working here. Local No. 480 is proud of its part in the construction of this plant as well as other work now going on in a power expansion program in Mississippi.

We were all sorry to hear of Brother James Newman's sickness. He had to have several blood transfusions. Transfusions were given by members of the L. B. E. W. We are glad that Jimmie is back home and doing a lot better. Also our sympathy goes out to Brother Pete Miazza who has been ill for some time and we hope he will soon be back with us.

On the political front here in Jackson we are having a city election. For the past two months we have given each candidate an allotted time to make a speech in behalf of his candidacy at our meeting. We expect those who are elected to give us and all labor a little of their time and consideration while in office.

There has been much talk about the Taft-Hartley law. We had one case which came up here in court concerning picketing a building and trades job in which Judge Stricker ruled in favor of peaceful picketing. Any person forced into an organization is of no material good to organized labor.

Our office is located in the Carpenters' Hall, 628 South State Street. All members while visiting or passing through our town are welcome to drop by.

L. E. MATTHEWS, JR., P. S.

## Indianapolis Local Elects Officers for Two Years

**L. U. 481, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.**—Well, Brothers, it's a long time since Local 481 in the city of the 500-mile race has sounded off. Our election is over, with a good staff of officers installed for the coming two years: H. V. Logan, president; Edward Newsom, vice president; Oscar Birck, recording secretary; Fred Ashby, treasurer; and our very efficient business manager, Roy Creasey, was re-elected. Our ex-president, Bill Hamlin, who has worked hard and long for 481, is taking a well-earned vacation out West where there is no 481 to worry with. Our executive-board members are Charles Parish, Jesse Barnes, Henry Speckman, and Harley Hubbart. Our picnic is in the making, with Henry Speckman, Jack Risdon, Charles Parish, Jake Leppert and

Roebbling on the committee. The delegates who were elected to the convention at Atlantic City, N. J., were Roy Creasey, Bill Hamlin, and H. V. Logan. The delegates to our local Building Trades and Central Labor Union are also attending Labor's non-partisan meetings and seeing that our union is represented. The school committee is on the beam, with Joe Norton, Harry Perkins, and W. W. McClain. They are arranging classes for Saturday mornings, two hours classroom and two hours shop, with code and movies. A very enjoyable evening was spent by our officers when eight of our apprentices were advanced to journeyman wiremen. The dinner was arranged by Jerry Watson for the contractors. All the men's wives were invited, too. A very instructive talk was given by Roger Lawton, from Hatfield Electric Co., and E. C. Wilson, from the Apprenticeship Training Division, U. S. Department of Labor, who presented the diplomas to Bob Alsmeyer, John Lilly, Frank Rogers, Dick Delano, Glenn Summers, Jr., Calvin Leibeger, Dick Leigebert, and Myron Rudick.

BERNARD ROACH, P. S.

## Election Results Given For Austin (Tex.) Local

**L. U. 520, AUSTIN, TEX.**—It is with pleasure and pride that I submit the following list of new officers, elected at our last meeting night held June 18, 1948, to the JOURNAL for publication.

The climax of the election was a photo-finish between Brother Marcus Loftis and Brother Mills Eaves for the position of business manager. Brother Marcus Loftis nosed out in the lead with a one-vote majority.

Officers elected June 18, 1948: president, H. S. Barker; vice president, W. D. Decker; recording secretary, Wesley Collier; treasurer, Roy Parker; financial secretary and business manager, Marcus Loftis; executive board, Raymond Ponds, A. F. Wagner, L. Buck Baker, Joe Kanetsky, Wesley Collier, Frank Walling and Shelley Riley.

WESLEY COLLIER, R. S.

## Enjoyable Picnic Held By Brothers at Danville

**L. U. 538, DANVILLE, ILL.**—Greetings and salutations! Local Union No. 538 held its annual picnic Sunday, July 25,



five remaining charter members. The five charter members were each presented with a 30-year pin. Mr. W. T. Leeper, International organizer of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, acted as toastmaster.

The five charter members in the picture, reading from left to right, are: Mr. Oscar Sandstrom (wife seated before each member), Mr. Albert Sandstrom, Mr. Ed. Walsh, Mr. K. J. Micknal and Mr. Edward Sandstrom.

NORMAN SELSAAS, R. S.

## Employment Situation in Knoxville Reported Good

**L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.**—You can very consistently say, "Now I have seen everything!" A letter from No. 760! Yours truly was appointed press secretary at our last regular meeting, so I will take at least one shot at fulfilling the duties of that office. Since it is my first effort at literary work, I hope you will be lenient in your criticism of it and hope for better results in future efforts.

There are few Locals east of the Mississippi River and not many west of it that do not have members who worked on the Oak Ridge job under the jurisdiction of L. U. No. 760, who will be interested to know that we now have a new set of officers as follows: Tonis Sharp, president; Inky Martin, business manager and financial secretary; G. G. Garrett, recording secretary; B. T. Cahoon, Roy Meyers, Coy Houston, Slick Nichols, John Anderson and Cecil Palmer, executive board. We think they are a good set of officers, but realize that the success of their administration is to a great extent dependent on our support, so we intend giving it to the extent of our ability.

At present all hands are working and all indications point to several more pretty good jobs, at least three of which are to be at Oak Ridge, getting started soon after September 1, in which case we may need some outside help. If and when this condition arises, our business manager, Brother Martin will send out an S. O. S. and we hope some of you will have pleasant enough recollections of your experiences here to want to come back and help us out.

We are now in the midst of another national election. Every issue of our JOURNAL is so full of advice to support our friends and fight our enemies that I feel very poorly qualified to offer any further advice. I will only say that every member of the I. B. E. W. should vote. In an effort to vote intelligently we should investigate the records of those who are running for reelection letting the supreme test be whether or not they supported the Taft-Hartley Act.

We all realize that our I. O. is in better position to know the relative merits of the new candidates than anyone else, so we would welcome any information they can give us.

We were saddened a short while back by the death of Brother Jack Morris, a long-time member of L. U. No. 760. Brother George McCarty has been confined to his bed since before Christmas. We hope he will soon recover.

At present the uppermost thought in all minds is the coming convention. We Tennesseans regret very greatly to learn that Memphis could not be the host city, for we had taken quite a bit of pride

## Charter Members of Minnesota Local



The five charter members of L. U. No. 731, International Falls, Minn., who, with their wives, were honored at a recent dinner. They are, with each member's wife seated before him, from left: Oscar Sandstrom, Albert Sandstrom, Ed. Walsh, K. J. Micknal, Edward Sandstrom.

in its being held in our home state. I personally was looking forward to renewing many old acquaintances that I made while working in Memphis in 1919-21, but am looking forward with equal pleasure to my first visit to Atlantic City. I feel sure this sentiment will be shared by all who plan to attend.

J. W. MORRIS, P. S.

## Geneva (N. Y.) Has Full Round of Activities

**L. U. 840, GENEVA, N. Y.**—In starting my duties as press secretary, I would like to relate some of the activities which Local No. 840 engaged in last year in the interests of labor's rights. Our delegates to the Building and Construction Trades Council and the Geneva Federation of Labor took active parts in these events.

The Finger Lakes Labor Educational Committee was appointed in June, 1947. If not the first, it was one of the first to take up the task of political education. Voluntary contributions of about \$500 were accepted at that time.

On Labor Day we earned a lot of publicity by promoting a Labor Day outing. Free pop, ice cream and hot dogs were provided for all children. Cash prizes were awarded the winners of the many athletic events. At noon the tables were loaded with basket picnics. In the afternoon speeches, ball games and swimming were enjoyed by a crowd of approximately 5,000. The day was ended by a free dance for the teen-agers.

The Finger Lakes Labor Educational Committee conducted a series of 10 lectures on labor history, economics and political science during October, November and December. The services of professors from nearby Hobart and Sampson Colleges were secured.

During Union Label Week, May 10-16, 1948, a bazaar was sponsored in the Federation rooms. Prizes were solicited from local merchants. These donors

were given appropriate signs for display during the week. The proceeds mounted to a goodly figure and are being used partly for newspaper space and radio time.

The Finger Lakes Labor Educational Committee is unique in that it is composed of ALL labor. The members of the A. F. of L., the C. I. O. and independent unions are united in the one common cause—the defeat of the enemies of labor who hold office in this Congressional district as well as those in other offices.

Our newly elected president, Otto Perry, is planning an interesting slate of activities for the coming year. The first of these is the annual clambake.

ROY H. MELDRIM, P. S.

## Pleads for Cooperation In Face of Challenge

**L. U. 1105, NEWARK, OHIO**—To my knowledge, this is this Local's first contribution to the JOURNAL. But the fact that we haven't been heard from doesn't mean that we aren't a wideawake group. We manage to keep in full swing here although our group is a small one. At present the construction outlook is very good in our territory, and the men in the contractors' shops are keeping busy, too. As things look now, we have a very prosperous year ahead for us.

Recently the Local donated several nights' work to the Community Art Players in helping them to get their new playhouse ready for a series of summer plays. This group of local amateur players has been active in Newark for about 10 years, but they have been handicapped in making their project self-supporting due to the fact that they had to pay out so much of their profits in auditorium rental fees. Recently a room was donated for their use and local merchants and building craftsmen put their shoulders to the wheel and helped the members of the group renovate the room into a

really fine little theater. The men in L. U. No. 1105 gave generously of their time and in return received a lot of fun, some good publicity—even with pictures—in the local newspaper, free passes to the first play and that sense of satisfaction which comes when you've participated in a successful venture.

Our nation has just passed its 172nd birthday at this writing, and the newspapers and radio take time out from their usual disturbing reports on the conditions of affairs here at home and on the international front to praise the democracy dear to the hearts of all Americans. During these trying and troubled days, it is good to see labor organizing more solidly than ever before. Never in the history of this nation have the foundations of the democracy we love and believe in been so threatened as they are now. Never before has the battle of racial and religious prejudice been more keenly waged. With so many forces of evil gnawing away at the foundations of our democratic way of life, it is essential to our future for all labor organizations to work together to combat the harm done by others. It seems to me that as a group of electrical workers bonded together in the common interest of labor progress, we have a great opportunity to serve our fellowmen in a greater way if we exemplify a spirit of tolerance and brotherhood to all our American brothers regardless of race and religion. When we, as Americans, can learn to live together in peace and understanding, then and then only, are we fit examples to proclaim our way of life to other nations. Until we have learned to stop our own bickering and petty quarrelling among ourselves, we cannot hope to hold the torch of freedom high enough for other nations to see.

Much remains to be done, but it is encouraging to note that many labor groups are campaigning for greater understanding and cooperation between labor and management and among members of all races and religions. It gives us an optimistic hope that at last we are on the right road toward the real democracy for which our forefathers fought and died. When we stop to ponder on the loss of so many fine young men in battle in the first half of this Twentieth Century, we can readily see the cost of hate. Then nothing can ever threaten the security and freedom which the United States of America has to offer each of its citizens. When we have learned these lessons of tolerance and justice as individuals and organized groups, then all problems can be solved with fairness to both sides and there will be adequate resources and opportunity for all.

JOHN S. MASON, B. M.

### New Orleans Local Holds Election of Officers

L. U. 1139, NEW ORLEANS, LA.—At a recent meeting for the month of July, L. U. No. 1139 installed its officers for the next two years. Brother Frederick J. Fabre was unanimously reelected president. Assisting President Fabre are Brothers A. J. Sindibaldi, vice president; Charles J. Fox, Jr., financial secretary; Anthony F. Maggiorie, treasurer; Joseph L. Juhas, Jr., recording secretary; Robert L. Grevemberg, business manager.

Immediately after the installation ceremony, President Fabre called for more

individual participation in the affairs of Local No. 1139, and presented plans for a total of eight committees. During the discussion of the duties and the number of members on the various committees, Local No. 1139 found itself in complete accord for concerted action. It would have done you older unions good to hear this comparative youngster accept the responsibilities of union activity. With the expansion of the Radio Industry, Local No. 1139 intends to keep its members abreast of that expansion, and collected for the benefit of the industry and its workers.

PRESS SECRETARY.

### Brother Joseph Keenan Talks in Oklahoma City

L. U. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—The primaries have come and gone and while labor was again far too indifferent we broke about even. The runoff, to be held this coming week, will decide much more for or against us.

We are happy to report that on July 16 Brother Joe Keenan of Local No. 134, and director of Labor's League for Political Education, was here. Joe made a very eloquent and stirring appeal for labor to awaken to its responsibility as citizens as well as trade unionists. Quite vividly he pointed out how the rise of the Nazi movement was made possible by first destroying labor unions in Germany.

Many of our linemen members who are scattered from Maine to California will be surprised and saddened by the untimely passing of George Crawford. While George was a member of L. U. No. 477 his home was here and most of his life in the electrical industry was spent in this vicinity.

For the first time in several years Oklahoma City labor is planning a Labor Day parade and celebration. We surely do hope another war doesn't interfere, as could well be the case from the way things look at this time. In connection with this celebration, the Oklahoma City Joint Apprenticeship and Training Council is planning completion ceremonies for quite a group of apprentices of various crafts.

Last but not least, it is about time for No. 1141 to plan its annual picnic, and

only those who have attended in the past can know how luscious that barbecue is. We wish all the I. B. E. W. could sample that wonderful morsel as only "Hans" can make it. No one thing can do more to strengthen our confidence in each other than this—to forget the cares of the world and all get together with our families and friends for a day of play and get to know each other better.

While all our members are busy, the summer weather has slowed construction a little at present, but it's too hot to work anyway, so I'm quittin' now. See you later.

O. O. PENNINGTON, F. S.

### Cincinnati Scribe Has Reflections on Congress

L. U. 1224, CINCINNATI, O.—Well, I see where Mr. Taft and Mr. Dewey are going to meet for a little conclave, the theme of their impending talk seems to be a deep, dark secret and will probably remain so until after they decide to agree that the 80th "Do-Nothing" Congress was a marvelous jam session. After all, they passed the Taft-Hartley Act and pitched the OPA out. Little or nothing was done for housing, medical care, or price control.

Speaking of high prices, do you know how much a pound of boiled ham is selling for in the local market? A buck-fifty! And the butcher told me he was selling more than he ever sold before. I see where some of the butchers up New York way are going out of business because they don't have the nerve to stick out their hand and take the last buck some poor \$20-a-week worker has. And there are plenty of those people around yet.

A friend gave me an explanation the other day for the necessity of high prices that almost knocked me down. He says it isn't due to the 80th Congress or their lifting of the OPA; it's because we have such a large war debt and, in order to pay off the debt, our living wage has doubled. Since our income is doubled, the war debt is reduced to one-half. What about all those people in the "white-collar" ranks? And many of the manufacturing employees whose wages didn't double? I guess they will make up their deficit by working harder and eating less from now until the undertaker throws dirt in their faces.

What does it matter whether we have a war debt or not? We will go on merrily paying taxes for something or other from the cradle to the grave.

Harry has called Congress back into a special session. I can see those Senators cuss as they grab a train from their favorite fishing grounds to go back to a job half done. Those guys don't get any overtime, either, mind you, just \$12,500 a year plus \$2,500 tax-exempt expenses. That's tough, considering Congress usually lasts six months or less. Maybe Truman doesn't feel overtime is necessary in this case.

You know, politics are getting to be a tough racket. By golly, a man can't get out and softsoap the public any more without them expecting something in return, besides a cigar for Pa, a kiss for the baby and a smile for the Old Woman. No wonder some of our kids are growing up the way they are; they were vaccinated by a politician's kiss when they were babies. CHARLES CARY, P. S.

**WE HAVE  
THE VOTES  
LET'S  
USE  
THEM**

## Urges Members to Attend Baltimore Local Meetings

**L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MD.**—With all the activities of our election and installation over with, your officers are now charting the course the Good Ship No. 1383 will travel for the next two years. As officers, we shall fulfill our duty, and you as members in good standing shall attend meetings and take a hand in helping us keep the ship out of troubled waters. President Michael Hanley and all the officers expect your co-operation to the fullest extent, so let's attend meetings and convince Brother Hanley that we are with him and the organization. See what I mean?

I would like to mention at this writing the highlight of our installation. We had the honor and privilege to have with us Brother Orrin A. Burrows, International Representative, who made clear to all of us at the meeting the process that has been gone through in order for the employees of the yard to get their belated increase. He has informed us that the pay rate for electricians at the yard will be the same as that of the U. S. Naval Gun Factory. While the raise will no doubt help all of us, it will be some time before most of us will benefit by it. After Brother Burrows completed his report, President Joe Hamen bestowed the honor of installing all officers on Brother Burrows, after which he was given a rising vote of thanks and a rousing ovation.

And now for our "Flashlight Flashes."

Before the meeting adjourned, our entertainment committee announced they had planned an installation party a week later for all the Brothers to attend. A very fine crowd was there although a little shower prevented some from coming over. They really missed out on a good thing this time! There were plenty of eats, drinks, dancing and music by an orchestra. Brother Devine performed at the microphone with songs that brought back memories. Brother Joe Hamen "brought the house down," as they say, with his dancing act. Hope the entertainment committee will give affairs more often.

Well, bubba, my pen is developing a hot-point, so I'll sign off until the next letter, hoping all of you enjoy a very pleasant Labor Day holiday.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

## Figures Net Gain of Strike of Hanson Local

**L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.**—Two months have passed since the labor dispute at the Wheeler Reflector Company factory was settled and there are questions regarding the gain and loss of the workers.

Often arguments between labor and management are not a matter of dollars, but a protest against being pushed against the wall.

Freedom is one of God's gifts and free men will not readily lose it by taking more than is right from those whose only claim to superiority is a larger bank account.

We have been asked if those four weeks when we were out on strike did not cost us more than we gained.

Putting it in dollars and cents, our raise was nine cents an hour, or \$3.60 for a 40-hour week. This in 52 weeks amounts to \$187.20. Allowing an aver-

## Apprentices Receiving Local's Gifts



*Apprentices of L. U. No. 569, San Diego, receiving hand-tooled wallets at a meeting of the local. Fourteen apprentices were graduated by the Apprenticeship Vocational School but five were on vacation when this picture was taken. The local has made it a policy to give the graduates a token and chose the wallets, which are handmade and embossed with the I. B. E. W. seal on one side and the local's number on the other.*

age weekly wage of \$45 we lost in four weeks \$180. Since the company needing production, requested us to work one week of our paid vacation, we only lost three weeks, or \$135, so our gain in a year will mean we had three extra weeks vacation and a monetary gain of \$52.20. Still we hate strikes.

Some of our members were not paid for Memorial Day which is one of the paid holidays guaranteed in our contract. However our attention has been called to the fact that the contract also states that the employee must have worked the week before or the week after the holiday. Those who did not get the day's pay were laid off at that time.

Also there were several who were called back to work the week after vacation who did not receive vacation pay. This has been explained by a clause in the contract which says that they must be employed on May 1.

Those who did not receive the vacation pay had been temporarily laid off April 1.

"Temporary lay-off!" That is a peculiar definition for a lay-off that lasts three months and gives the worker the implication that he will be at work, "maybe next week," and then again, "maybe next week" and meantime our Blue Cross and Blue Shield, and group insurance are carried on by the company, even though they say we are not in their employ enough to get the holiday or vacation pay that we have expected for the nine months when we were giving our labor to them.

If we had taken another job while they were needing us our vacation pay would have been assured and after our return to work our liabilities could have been taken care of.

Imagine a first week's pay check with

\$8.60 Blue Cross and Blue Shield, and \$5.80 group insurance, etc., deducted and then tell us that the company did not consider us as employees on May 1. It was keeping us on a string and waiting until after vacation to save a few pennies, because it has been operating at a loss.

We are all glad to be back at work. We work for our living, but we know that if we didn't produce enough to make a profit for Wheelers we'd have more than a "temporary" lay-off.

None of us can remember a time when Wheelers GAVE us bread. If we only had a crust we earned it.

During the past 40, 20 or five years we have been a profitable investment for the company or one of these lately oft occurring "temporary lay-offs" would have been a permanent ouster.

We must get together on our next contract amendments with the interest and intensity with which we united in the labor controversy and stop the petty larceny.

Although this may seem to be a tardy offering, we who were laid off extend our heartiest thanks to those who picketed for us, so that we would not be involved in the dispute, thus enabling us to draw our unemployment insurance.

And now a few kicks about the weather. We haven't forgotten the ice and snow of last winter. We prayed for a change but every change seems to be worse. After V-J Day we expected that the Atomic Bomb was the germ of new wonders. Why can't it loosen up and give us the perfect weather we have been waiting for. Or must we wait until after Presidential election? And when we have the right man in the White House, what then? We won't have anything to kick about (we hope).

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

## Death Claims for July, 1948

L. U.	Name	Amount
304	Clyde M. Rupard.....	\$1,000.00
411	Earl Crain.....	475.00
58	William Jackson.....	1,000.00
767	William A. McCann.....	650.00
113	Howard A. Wilson.....	1,000.00
3	Alfred W. Havemann.....	1,000.00
1393	Willie Fortner.....	1,000.00
52	Morgan I. Smalley.....	1,000.00
1024	Clarence E. Corbin.....	1,000.00
26	David W. Yeabower.....	1,000.00
362	Charles W. Tipton.....	1,000.00
280	Alfred Dunn.....	1,000.00
I. O. (40)	William Duhrkoop.....	1,000.00
23	Edward C. Heininger.....	1,000.00
748	John J. Sullivan.....	1,000.00
203	Dennis G. Larson.....	300.00
I. O. (570)	F. J. Kennedy.....	1,000.00
416	Don C. Correll.....	1,000.00
141	Benjamin C. Edwards.....	1,000.00
I. O. (52)	Herbert A. Bentley.....	1,000.00
5	George E. Elicker.....	1,000.00
134	Charles G. McLeod.....	1,000.00
352	Fred D. Long.....	1,000.00
82	Lester Bellville.....	1,000.00
I. O. (862)	M. T. Staats.....	1,000.00
I. O. (6)	William H. Urmey.....	1,000.00
58	Newton Schweler.....	1,000.00
494	Emanuel P. Hulseher.....	475.00
38	Joseph W. Corrigan.....	1,000.00
494	Armand C. Ott.....	1,000.00
3	William Monaghan.....	1,000.00
1322	Fred K. Daly.....	1,000.00
393	Dee Arthur Patton.....	1,000.00
523	Ralph W. Pine.....	1,000.00
3	Felix Francis McCabe.....	1,000.00
114	Frank J. Anderson.....	1,000.00
130	Alfred G. Triche.....	1,000.00
130	Wilmer A. Ruckert.....	1,000.00
3	Joseph E. Pettit.....	1,000.00
3	Ann E. Jones.....	300.00
I. O. (3)	William Munding.....	1,000.00
98	Clinton W. Wittercraft.....	1,000.00
1249	William J. K. Disque.....	1,000.00
9	Leon L. Knaub.....	1,000.00
I. O. (77)	Carl Leaf.....	1,000.00
139	Robert W. Park.....	1,000.00
103	John J. Kehoe.....	1,000.00
I. O. (599)	George F. Ramsey.....	1,000.00
I. O. (3)	Joseph C. Boyle.....	1,000.00
39	Robert L. Kibler.....	1,000.00
3	Robert D. Ownbey.....	300.00
520	James S. Boyd.....	475.00
I. O. (46)	Lindsay C. Ireland.....	825.00
306	Eugene R. Doshon.....	1,000.00
11	Robert H. Weigand.....	1,000.00
501	Richard A. Ferguson.....	1,000.00
700	Phillip M. Parker.....	1,000.00
117	Jesse L. Acker.....	1,000.00
195	Ote F. Bickelhaupt.....	1,000.00
I. O. (364)	Carl O. Carlson.....	1,000.00
3	Hoyt B. Beebe.....	1,000.00
134	George McCullagh.....	1,000.00
51	Robert C. Welch.....	300.00
342	Thomas A. Minish.....	475.00
304	George M. Paton.....	1,000.00
596	Clyde K. Werner.....	1,000.00
3	Wm. J. Cuddihy.....	1,000.00
3	Samuel Klein.....	1,000.00
541	Raymond H. Balm.....	650.00
82	Milton W. Royer.....	300.00
341	Archie MacDonald.....	1,000.00
593	Chas. M. Gerstenlauer.....	1,000.00
48	Charles O. Bennett.....	1,000.00
477	E. D. Buster.....	300.00
I. O. (309)	Joseph R. Kelahan.....	1,000.00
887	Mark E. Fenton.....	1,000.00
I. O. (224)	David J. Robinson.....	1,000.00
716	Spencer A. Chamblee.....	1,000.00

# IN MEMORIAM

Leon L. Knaub, L. U. No. 9  
Initiated May 31, 1923

Walter C. Parrott, L. U. No. 9  
Initiated November 22, 1918

Robert H. Weigand, L. U. No. 11  
Initiated May 7, 1937

D. W. Yeabower, L. U. No. 26  
Initiated January 1, 1905

John H. Tingle, L. U. No. 98  
Initiated October 18, 1913

Howard A. Wilson, L. U. No. 113  
Initiated April 16, 1941

Frank J. Anderson, L. U. No. 114  
Initiated August 16, 1929

Eugene R. DeShon, L. U. No. 306  
Initiated January 27, 1936

Fred Donald Long, L. U. No. 352  
Initiated December 20, 1933

George C. Crotty, L. U. No. 513  
Initiated January 28, 1942

Ellis Harvell Gay, L. U. No. 558  
Initiated October 4, 1946

Walter William Ford, L. U. No. 664  
Initiated January 17, 1947

Oscar N. Rogers, L. U. No. 697  
Initiated January 22, 1923

Spencer A. Chamblee, L. U. No. 716  
Initiated February 2, 1923

George W. Clark, L. U. No. 853  
Initiated July 9, 1942

William Mutz, L. U. No. 853  
Initiated July 23, 1942

William Humphries, L. U. No. 1031  
Initiated March 1, 1946

Peter Jonas, L. U. No. 1031  
Initiated December 6, 1942

Leroy Leipzig, L. U. No. 1031  
Initiated February 4, 1942

Bert E. Thoresdahl, L. U. No. 1031  
Initiated November 1, 1944

Carl Hoppe, L. U. No. 1134  
Initiated March 25, 1943

Julius M. Sturm, L. U. No. 1359  
Initiated September 15, 1944

Joseph Judge, L. U. No. 1368  
Initiated October 13, 1943

Alfred Bridegroom, L. U. No. 1392  
Initiated March 1, 1947

John White, L. U. No. 1439  
Initiated February 1, 1946

L. U.	Name	Amount
134	Frank Baird.....	1,000.00
326	John F. E. Horne.....	1,000.00
I. O. (11)	Willis G. Maahs.....	1,000.00
1	Chas. Schuchardt, Sr.....	1,000.00
427	George H. Spring.....	1,000.00
I. O. (581)	Lank W. Tiger.....	1,000.00
82	B. N. Silvers.....	1,000.00
48	Allen R. Hart.....	300.00
660	Ira J. Toffey.....	1,000.00
707	Emil A. Eckart.....	1,000.00
84	George E. Maddox.....	1,000.00
52	H. G. Hay.....	1,000.00
611	Joseph N. Williams.....	1,000.00
I. O. (68)	F. C. McCartney.....	300.00
576	James I. Nizar.....	1,000.00
475	Edward G. Johnson.....	1,000.00
I. O. (40)	Frank P. Valdez.....	1,000.00
323	Robert E. Lee Rice.....	1,000.00
966	James W. Bradley.....	1,000.00
585	Percy James Maloy.....	650.00
39	Walter J. Kaufman.....	1,000.00
134	Fred T. Toopes.....	1,000.00
I. O. (76)	John O. Heckard.....	1,000.00
779	W. F. Coleman.....	650.00
5	Wm. J. McDonald, Jr.....	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
I. O. (684)	Neal C. Hollingshead.....	1,000.00
I. O. (702)	Roy Charles Roper.....	1,000.00
477	Geo. C. Crawford.....	1,000.00
1	William H. Beach.....	1,000.00
664	Walter W. Ford.....	300.00
I. O. (104)	Alexander McPhee.....	1,000.00
I. O. (332)	H. A. Rake.....	1,000.00
304	Zeno J. Berger.....	475.00
697	Gus Schoop.....	150.00
77	Thos. C. Grimm.....	150.00
561	Frank H. Vear.....	1,000.00
348	Wilfred J. Schopp.....	1,000.00
404	Harry Miffen.....	1,000.00
568	Oscar Boyer.....	1,000.00
911	Murray D. Wickett.....	1,000.00
84	James Manuel Carroll.....	1,000.00
84	Leonard Wix.....	300.00
I. O. (9)	William Hogan.....	1,000.00
104	James McEnroe.....	1,000.00
9	Frank Perpick.....	1,000.00
125	Donald D. Heritage.....	300.00
505	Earl A. Shaff.....	1,000.00

\$111,400.00

## New Equipment Adds to Cincinnati Water Supply

Electric drive equipment for pumps which will increase the available water supply of Cincinnati, Ohio, by 150 million gallons daily is being built by General Electric for the Cincinnati waterworks.

This is the first phase of a five-year multi-million dollar improvement program previously approved by the Cincinnati City Council. The equipment will be installed in the new Tennyson Avenue pumping station, which will be built at a cost of over \$1,000,000.

Included in the equipment under construction at the Schenectady works of G-E are three electric motors of 3,000 horse-power each, driving pumps capable of delivering 25 million gal-

lons of fresh water daily to the Eastern Hills system at approximately 200 pounds pressure.

Three other motor-driven pumps, each of 1,250 horsepower, will supply 75 million gallons to the Central Service system of the city at 75 pounds pressure. G-E also will supply the control and accessory equipment for the new installation. The Worthington Pump and Machinery Corporation of Harrison, N. J., will supply centrifugal pumps.

The new station, to be entirely electrically operated, will be powered by a 13,200-volt distribution system of the Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company built for the new station.

Cincinnati's present steam-driven system, begun in 1898 and completed in 1907, now has a capacity of 153

million gallons, and will remain in operation, the new station supplementing the old.

The main water supply plant for the city is located 12 miles east of Cincinnati on the Ohio River, where steam and electric-driven pumps lift more than 120,000,000 gallons of raw water daily a distance of 130 feet directly from the river to the settling basins, the engineers explained. From the settling basins the water flows through waterwheel generators to the filter plant for treatment. The filtered water flows by gravity from the filter plant through a 22,000 feet underground tunnel to the main pumping station. A new 14,000 feet underground tunnel will be built to parallel the present tunnel to supply water to the new Tennyson Avenue station.

# Personalized

## UNION JEWELRY



METAL LABELS  
\$3 Per 100



Attractive and durable, these gold accessories do a full day's work in advancing your union. They also are smart looking items of personal wear. Order yours today.

- |                                                                                |        |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| No. 1—Gold Filled Emblem Gilt Tie Clasp                                        | \$1.00 |
| No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button                                                 | 1.50   |
| No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)                                             | .75    |
| No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button                                                 | .75    |
| No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button                                                 | 1.75   |
| No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button                                                 | 2.00   |
| No. 8—10 kt. Gold Diamond Shape Emblem Gold Filled Tie Slide                   | 4.00   |
| No. 10*—10 kt. Gold Ring                                                       | 12.00  |
| No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge of Honor (5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 years) | 2.50   |
| No. 12—10 kt. Gold Emblem Rolled Gold Chain Tie Clasp                          | 4.50   |
| No. 13—Gold Plated Auxiliary Pin (for Ladies)                                  | .50    |
| No. 14—Gold Filled War Veteran's Button                                        | 1.75   |
| No. 15*—Heavy 10 kt. Gold Ring                                                 | 20.00  |
| Jewelry not sent C.O.D.                                                        |        |

\* Rings furnished only in sizes 9, 9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½

Address All Orders to

**J. Scott Milne, I. S.**

1200 Fifteenth St., N.W. Washington 5, D. C.

The above articles will be supplied only when the proper amount has been remitted, preferably in check or money order. Insufficient remittance will result in the order being unrecognized. Postage or express is prepaid on all articles. All taxes are included in the above-listed prices.



**Mama Hanson** is the central character of a book, a play, and a recent movie starring Irene Dunne.

The wonderful thing about the Hanson family was the way they faced the future with confidence. That confidence was all due to Mama. "If anything goes wrong," she'd say, "there's always my Bank Account to pull us through."

Things worked out fine for the Hansons. And they never realized that Mama's Bank Account was Mama's own myth.

"**I Remember Mama**" proves something. It proves that, with a reserve fund in the present, you face the future with a confidence and faith that helps you *get results*.

But the average family can't be fooled with a

myth. The average family needs to know that there are *real* savings, *real* security protecting them, good times and bad.

**That's why so many families** have begun to save the automatic, worryless way—with U. S. Savings Bonds.

Savings Bonds are government-guaranteed to pay back four dollars for every three, and in just ten years. It's an investment that's *safe*—it's an investment that *grows*.

And to make it simpler still, your government offers you two fine plans for their purchase: (1) The Payroll Savings Plan at your firm. (2) For those not on a payroll, the Bond-A-Month Plan at your bank.

**AUTOMATIC SAVING IS SURE SAVING - U.S. SAVINGS BONDS**



Contributed by this magazine in co-operation with the Magazine Publishers of America as a public service.

